

# Will Readers' Dollars Keep Press Rolling?

THERE WERE 302 pennies in the glass jar deposited by an elderly woman at the business desk the other day.

"Please accept a grandmother's pennies saved for birthday gifts for her grandchildren," she said in a note accompanying the jar. "I am not working now and so cannot do better. . . ."

This was but one of many expressions from faithful supporters telling of sacrifices made so our paper can keep going. So far we have received—as of Wednesday—just about \$9,000 in the two-and-a-half weeks since

we issued our appeal for \$60,000.

This money has kept us going. We would not have been able to publish without it. But it is still not coming in fast enough to take care of our backlog of debts needing immediate payment.

The money has been raised by only a small part of our readership. We ask all of you to get into the campaign and get it over the top in short order.

Among the contributions last week was one from the political prisoners on Ellis Island. Facing

deportation under the fascist McCarran-Walter Act, they nevertheless dug into their very scarce pockets and came up with \$16 for us.

There are numerous reverse gifts—wedding gifts to us from people getting married, and birthday gifts—like the \$10 by a couple in honor of the birthday of their daughter Alita.

On top of the list were the Detroiters and their fellow-readers from other parts of Michigan. As of Wednesday, \$500 had come in from the auto city and its environs—a

third of the \$1,500 they had themselves as a goal. And they are going great guns!

Workers in Illinois and Connecticut were also pitching in, with some \$350 in from Chicago and \$175 in from Connecticut.

We are puzzled, however, by the fact that we hear almost nothing from the great state of Ohio. In the entire period of the campaign so far, we've received just two contributions totalling \$18. In our earlier campaign, too, Ohioans came through with only \$200 out of a pledge of \$2,000. What gives with our

Ohio readers?

A group of Pittsburgh steel workers sent \$20, and a message saying that in a city like Pittsburgh "we know what a newspaper like our Worker means." And from Verrant to Florida to Butte, many hundreds sent their contributions.

Send your contributions to P. O. Box 136, Cooper Station, New York City 3, N. Y.

## The New York-Harlem Edition Worker

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By GEORGE MORRIS  
ST. LOUIS.—The convention of the American Federation of Labor was essentially

### A Baby Dies in Harlem

## Tiny Rofina Didn't Have a Chance

By ABNER W. BERRY

"SHE WAS SUCH a pretty baby! You should have seen her. Her crib was right there."

The man who was talking stood with me atop the charred rubble in the fire-gutted apartment at 274 W. 119 St., Harlem. He was describing 11-month-old Rofina Senders who had been burned to death in the fire last week that had injured another child and made homeless more than a dozen families. Rofina didn't have a chance. Her crib, located between the door to the front room of the apartment and the air shaft, caught the onrushing flames of the fire as it ate its way through the wooden door and was sucked up the airshaft.

Mrs. Carrie Smith, mother of Rofina, and five other children ranging in ages from 2 to 12 represent thousands of Negro families in her immediate neighborhood who are eligible for low-rent housing and are denied it by the conspiracy of the real estate lobby and their Congressional stooges.

HOW MANY more Rofinas will be doomed to fiery mutilation and death I will leave to the statisticians, but I know that Mrs. Smith, burned out of one



Firemen putting out a Harlem tenement fire.

firetrap, had to seek shelter with a friend in a still worse tinderbox of a tenement in West 123 St.

Surrounded in a single room by her five remaining children—Mary, 12; Barbara, 6; Norman, 5; Harold, 3, and Sandy, 2—the pleasant-faced 29-year-old mother said she was now afraid to leave her children alone "after what happened last Saturday." Her Rofina was burned to death while she shopped for her Sunday dinner. That tragedy would never have visited Mrs. Smith's house-

hold if she had an apartment of her own. For the fire started in a part of the house occupied by a roomer.

The tragedy could have been warded off, also if proper inspection had been carried out by city authorities. For I learned from other tenants that there had been a fire in this same building two years ago. Following that fire, housing inspectors approved superficial repairs without attempting to enforce the law requiring fire-retarding exterior doors and stair-

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a declaration of war by labor upon the Eisenhower Administration. The convention gave clear evidence that the leaders of the AFL have concluded (and the CIO can hardly be expected to do less) that even they, conservative as they are and hard as they tried, cannot do business with the Administration.

The real high point of the convention was the speech of former Secretary of Labor Martin Durkin, who told the story that was already well known—how the White House reneged on its promises to recommend amendments to the Taft-Hartley Law—but it was a scene deliberately staged to show the world that organized labor and the Eisenhower Administration are at opposite corners.

It was also a kick-off for the 1954 and 1956 political campaigns, for it has become equally evident that hesitations and mixed feelings on relations with Eisenhower can only have the effect of retarding an all-out winning political drive.

DURKIN MERELY gave the factual blow-by-blow struggle between the Labor Department and the White House, that led to an agreement for 19 amendments to the Taft-Hartley Law; how the Wall Street Journal obtained and printed the text of the proposed White House message that was to go to Congress; how the big business forces staged a whirlwind "public relations" operations, and how the President changed his mind about the idea and the amendments went up in smoke as did Durkin's job as secretary of labor.

Commenting upon the Durkin speech, AFL president George Meany observed that most editorial opinion said that a labor leader, who has a "special interest,"

cannot qualify for a government post. He also quoted from a Wall Street Journal item describing in advance of Durkin's resignation how five Eisenhower cabinet members, all business executives, would carry out the "defeat Durkin campaign" because of "their backgrounds."

"It seems that there is one rule for labor and another for other interests of this nation," said Meany.

MEANY TOOK several other opportunities to point to the character of the administration.

He cited a bulletin of the NAM boasting of what the Eisenhower administration already accomplished for business.

"The record of things completed is not as long as the record of things to be completed," said the bulletin as quoted by Meany.

So it ran from session to session. Speakers, resolutions and reports described how the present administration is wrecking past achievements, ignoring the needs of the people—on housing, social insurance—

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### NY ELECTIONS:

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### Charney's Battle For the Ballot

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# Two Immortals

Scenes from the lives of  
Ethel and Julius Rosenberg

By VIRGINIA GARDNER

CHAPTER 2: HER 'HEAD "IN THE CLOUDS," HER WAGES \$7 A WEEK

— Start It Today on Page 8 —



# Shunned by VFW, Harlan GI Gets People's Welcome

Special to The Worker

BENHAM, Ky.

THE VFW BAND stood to the right of the welcoming committee. The Legion band stood to the left. The honor guard stood self consciously. There was scarcely room for the people lining both sides of the railway track and highway of the narrow Harlan County valley. The mines for miles around had declared a holiday. A hero was coming home at 4 o'clock this day.

He was Staff Sgt. Jack Flanary, a 21-year-old miner's son who was one of the first captured in Korea, and who had spent three long years as a POW in North Korea. Thousands of his hillfolk neighbors were here to say simply "Hooray" and "Welcome Home, Jack!"

On the official side of things,

the VFW and likewise the Legion, had voted him a lifetime membership. The Legion was to present him with a \$50 defense bond. The Lions Club had secured for him one of those honorary "Kentucky Colonel" things. The Consolidated had furnished his house, and wired that a job as foreman awaited him, "topping" the union which figured him for a checkweighman.

When the fancy convertible car zoomed to the stand area at 3:40 some thought that might be Jack, even though he was expected on a coal truck. The telegram had only said sometimes during the afternoon. But two strangers were sitting in the front, and when the door opened, the bookkeeper of the Consolidated, looking very glum, stepped out. The convertible

sped away. The bookkeeper approached the committee from around the back of the stand. He beckoned nervously to Charles Tendrey, commander of the Legion, and to Clarence Delph of the VFW. But no privacy was possible here. The corporation's bookkeeper whispered—really a subdued shout:

"Those men were FBI. They gave me the lowdown. Flanary is a damn red, one of those progressives who admit they want peace with China."

There was a look of consternation, then a few brief commands. The bands left—on company trucks—and the big shot's stepped down. The word spread like wildfire through the crowd—to welcome Flanary and show friendship toward him might make them marked men for life—put them on the company blacklist. The faces of the peo-

ple reflected stunned perplexity. They all wanted peace, and they knew that Flanary was a good union man, honest as they come.

Well—the VFW and the Legion took back their membership for life, the Legion held up the bond, the Lions withdrew the "Kentucky Colonel" label.

So the good people of Harlan County gave the answer the only way they knew. They not only stayed to welcome their friend, but they took up a spontaneous collection which came to \$510.96 which they presented to him. Others including some merchants who decided to string with the people, gave him a watch and luggage as originally planned.

Flanary didn't get to sleep till 4 AM that night as the Welcome Home celebration raged on in typical mountain style.

Faced by this demonstration, the VFW pulled in its horns a bit and two days later John Buccini, Cumberland Post Commander, said "We have no right to judge the boy. We should give him every chance."

Flanary denied being a Communist but readily said he was one of the so-called "progressives" which meant being for peace. "I want to be a good American," he said. What was it all about? He had joined a study circle in the prison camp and studied history. And he had written to an aunt expressing the feeling of every GI and the vast majority of the population back home, urging her to "do everything she could toward peace."

No matter what the Consolidated and the big shots do or say, young Jack Flanary is all right by the working folk of this area.

## W. Va. CIO Convention Warned of Depression

By MIKE MEADOWS

HUNTINGTON, W. Va.

I AM MORE afraid of an economic depression than of a Russian invasion."

In these words U.S. Senator Harley M. Kilgore gave voice to the main concern of the workers in his speech to the State Convention of the West Virginia CIO. He lashed into the Eisenhower Administration for its betrayal of campaign promises, especially on the Taft-Hartley Act. He said that if an economic decline set in and employment fell off, "the Taft-Hartley law could be wheeled into place as a perfect union-busting weapon."

In a similar vein Senator Matthew M. Neely also attacked the Eisenhower Administration as being composed of "99 and 44/100ths percent plutocrats," and charged that "another Taft-Hartley Congress can disrupt all that labor has gained in the last twenty years." He changed his percentage figures when he stepped off the platform and learned that Durkin had resigned as Secretary of Labor.

THE TWO West Virginia Senators are part of the handful of the old Roosevelt "New Dealers" who have remained in the Senate. They criticized the present administration bitterly for scuttling so completely the program of housing construction, rent controls, aid to education and social services, stating that with this program "we achieved a sound prosperity and the best distribution of income which the nation ever had." However, they failed to point out that the scuttling of this entire program had been set in motion under Truman, and was part and parcel of Wall Street's program of armaments production and hot and cold war preparations.

The Taft-Hartley Act emerged as the predominant issue at the state CIO convention, and while it was in session the announcement came in the middle of Neely's speech, that Secretary of Labor Durkin had resigned his Cabinet post because of Eisenhower's complete betrayal of the T-H issue. His resignation was greeted with great enthusiasm, and tended to bring all the labor forces more closely together on a program of fighting the Republican administration. The need for closer cooperation with the UMWA was sharply voiced by the delegates.

WEST VIRGINIA is primarily a raw material producing state. The chief and most important industry is coal mining.

Gov. Wm. C. Marland also ad-

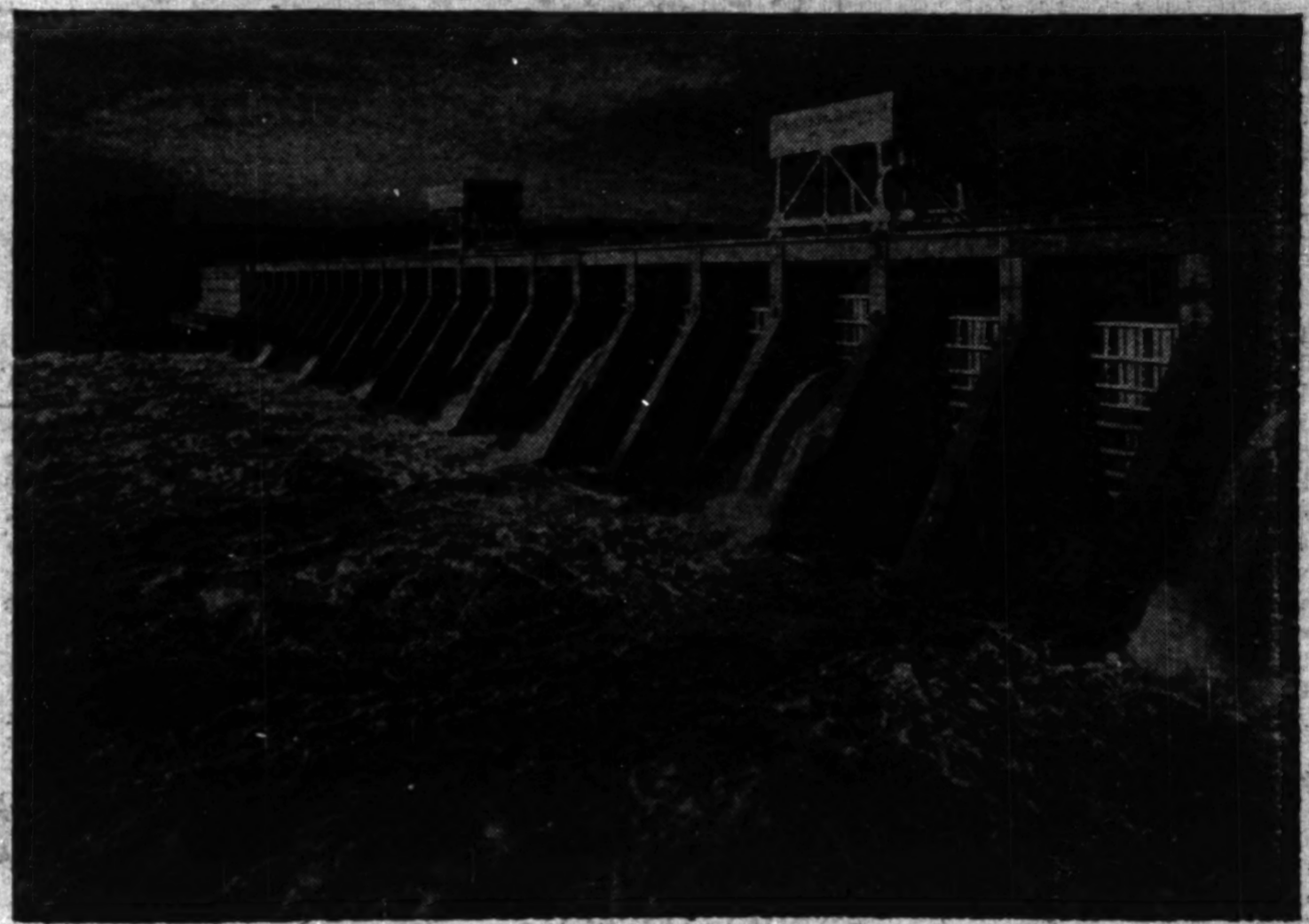
ressed the convention and urged much greater political action by organized labor to meet the growing problems. He urged the delegates to concern themselves not only with the economic issues but also the over-all political problems and urged them to organize their membership to act "on matters that relate to the affairs of men far more encompassing them merely the relationships to their employers."

THE GOVERNOR, himself a former member of the UMWA, had submitted earlier in the year a program of taxation on the big corporations in the state to finance a big program of road construction and school improvement—both needed badly. This was called the "Natural Resources Severance Tax." He fought for its passage vigorously, and all sections of labor, in parallel actions, had given full support. John L. Lewis sent a special message to the legislature urging its passage. Nevertheless, the absentee owners, working through their puppets in the legislature, succeeded in blocking and defeating this important legislation. The Governor had special reasons, therefore, for calling for increased political activity of organized labor in West Virginia. There is no doubt that labor in this state will move more rapidly in developing its independent program and fighting for it unitedly within the framework of the Democrat Party. The need was also voiced to elect labor men to the Legislature.

Paul Rusen, head of the Steel Workers District 23, was elected without opposition as president of the West Virginia CIO. While he lives in Steubenville, O., the Steel District covers both states. All the other top officers were elected without opposition.



SEN. KILGORE



Pickwick Dam, part of the TVA public power system.

## The Big Power Steal To Up Electric Bills

By BERNARD BURTON

THE ADMINISTRATION'S crusade against Creeping Socialism is expected to bear golden fruit shortly. It will be harvested from the great American public which will be told to pay more for electric power for washing machines, refrigerators, TV sets, chicken

brooders, milking machines or any of the thousand and one items which are in ordinary usage by working people, farm families and small businessmen.

Of course, it will cost. But then this is war, and war against Creeping Socialism must also be financed. True, the increase in electric rates will bring millions in profit to the private power companies, but that also goes with the fight against Creeping Socialism.

The Administration will not order this rate increase. Some of its representatives may even feign wide-eyed wonderment when the rate rise takes place, pretending that the government's scuttling of public power was merely intended to halt Creeping Socialism, not raise rates.

YET THAT will be the first and primary result of this move. As a matter of fact, the corporations could not raise power rates without clamping down on such works as the Tennessee Valley Authority (which President Eisenhower said was a prime example of Creeping Socialism) and the

Bonneville Power project.

While these are government projects they are far from being "socialistic" works. They have provided cheap power for businesses, rural cooperatives, farmers and consumers. And they have run on a profit basis.

But from their very inception in New Deal days they have served as a yardstick for electric rates, compelling the utility monopolies to keep their own rates down, especially in the area of these projects.

WITH the entry of the Cadillac cabinet and with a Republican-Dixiecrat bloc taking over Congress, however, steps were immediately begun to return to the era of scarcity and high rates. But the clock can't be turned back completely any more because the government won't blow up TVA's that already exist. So they're going the old days one better.

First, they have refused to appropriate funds for expansion of these projects, as in the case of the proposed Fulton plant of TVA

which would have provided more electricity at cheaper rates in the Southeast.

Then, the Administration is letting the utility companies get the benefit of these government-built projects, not the consumer. This is being done by reversing earlier policy under which rural cooperatives and public bodies got preference in distribution of electric energy from the great power dams. Now the private companies get first crack.

APPARENTLY it's Creeping Socialism only when the public gets some benefit from government built projects. It's just "free enterprise" when the corporations get the gravy.

That's for power dams that have already built. On top of that there are many areas of the country which have great resources for power development, such as Hells Canyon in the Northwest and Niagara Falls-St. Lawrence River in New York State, where development would also aid New-

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GOP IN SWEAT

# Peace Talks Becoming Key Election Issue

By BERNARD BURTON

THE REPUBLICAN high command is in a sweat over the issue of Big Power negotiations for peace.

A spate of speeches, press statements and other headline-catching activities erupted from the Administration and Congressional masterminds last week. The participants ranged from President Eisenhower himself, to John Foster Dulles, secretary of state; Mrs. Oveta Culp Hobby, secretary of health, education and welfare; Sen. Homer Ferguson of Michigan, chairman of the powerful Senate Republican Policy Committee; and even the chief thought censor himself, Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy of Wisconsin.

This near-feverish activity was prompted by a new upsurge on an issue which had been kept submerged under both the Truman and Eisenhower Administrations. While fighting had continued in Korea, it had been relatively easy to place the McCarthyite charge of "treason" against anyone who had even mentioned peace, let alone consistently advocated it, as the Communist leaders had done—and for which they were sent to jail.

THE IMMEDIATE incident that occasioned the resurgence of Republican oratory and press handouts was the Chicago speech by Adlai Stevenson, titular head of the Democratic Party, in which he warned that the U. S. will find itself isolated even from its "allies" if it continues to brush aside the world-wide demand for Big Power peace talks. The world is convinced, said Stevenson, that "the door to the conference room is the door to peace. Let it never be said that America was reluctant to enter."

Stevenson's endorsement of peaceful negotiations raised the question to the level of national electoral politics, one that from now on can determine the outcome of the 1954 Congressional elections.

True, peace had been the major issue at the grass roots level before Stevenson spoke. But anyone or any group urging peace talks as the clear alternative to the inevitable war advocates, had been pilloried as "traitors." The repression was started under Truman, was continued and raised to new levels under Eisenhower, with the help of McCarthy.

But the lid blew off at the national Democratic conference in Chicago, where Stevenson endorsed negotiations.

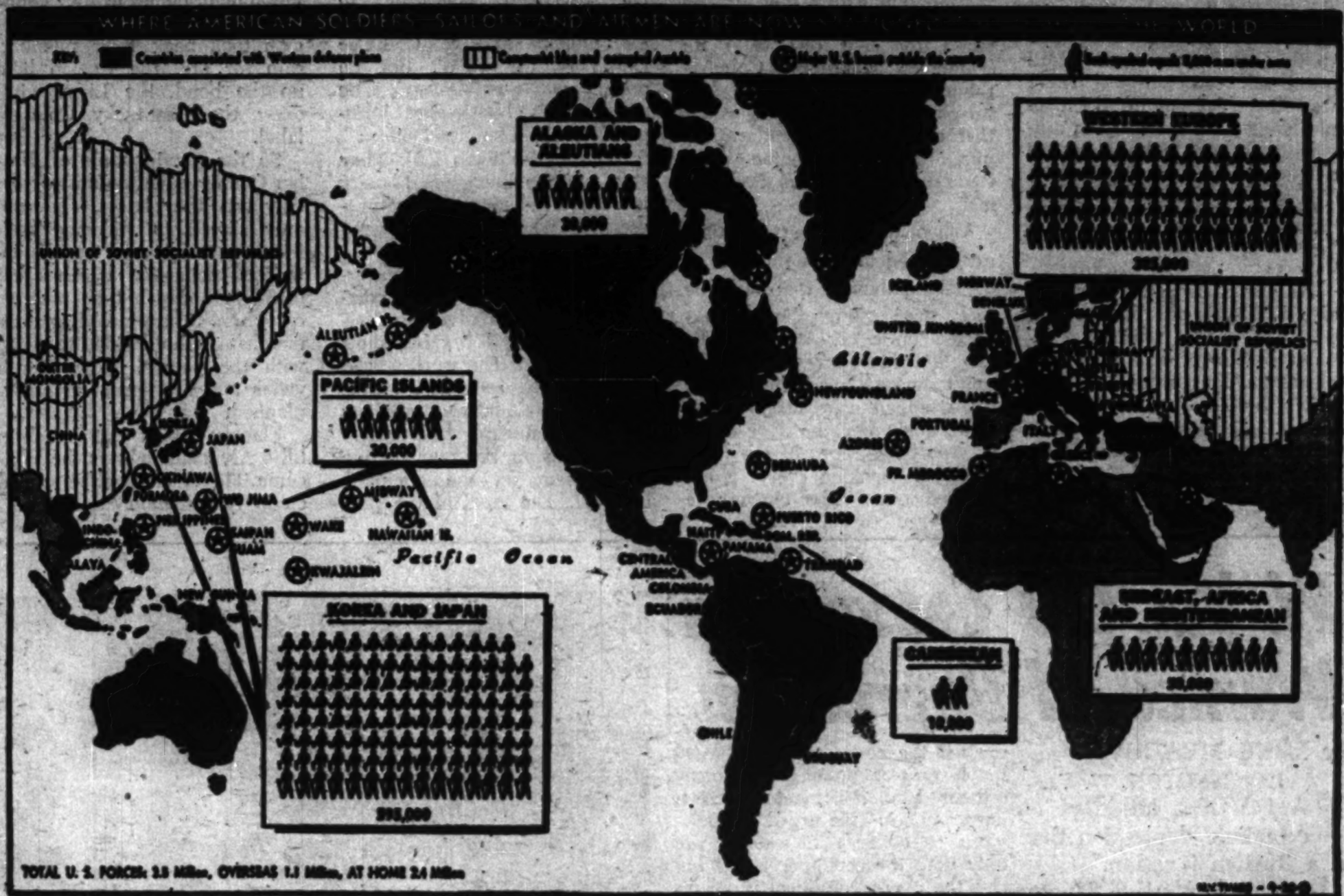
Now, as delegates to the convention of the International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers noted support of real steps to peace can no longer be viewed as "subversive." The union leadership had supported peace talks all along and had been among those attacked for their stand.

A DIFFERENT KIND of reaction came from Sen. Ferguson, however. Addressing a midwestern Republican women's gathering, the anti-labor, pro-war GOP policy maker thundered back with the old dodge that Stevenson's position amounted to "appeasement."

He added that the Republicans would be glad to make it the issue for the upcoming Congressional elections. Ferguson's spurious charge ignored the real appeasement that has been taking place on foreign policy. Even Stevenson took note of some of the elements of true appeasement when he criticized the Administration for being more concerned with mollifying the go-it-alone McCarthys, Jenners, Knowlands and Fergusons than with conducting a policy that could win international respect.

Ferguson's charge was especially hypocritical coming in the week when an agreement with fascist

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JOURNALISM DEPARTMENT: In its issue of Sept. 23, the New York Times editorially lambasted Soviet representative Andrei Vishinsky's statement last Monday to the eighth United Nations Assembly. Vishinsky had proposed immediate UN action to avert the danger of a new war. One proposal called for UN recognition "that the creation of military, air and naval bases on the territories of foreign states intensifies the threat of a new world war and is conducive to subverting the national sovereignty and independence of states." It urged the UN to "take measures for the dismantling of military bases in foreign territories, regarding this as the most im-

portant contribution to ensuring lasting peace and international security."

The Times called these proposals Soviet "maneuvers"—a "stale rehash of Soviet propaganda theses."

But on the preceding Sunday, the Times had published the map of U. S. bases and troop dispersion shown above. The map actually documents Vishinsky's charge.

In journalism a good rule is that when the map-maker and the editor get their signals mixed, something is contradictory in the publisher's line.

## Dulles Policy Sows Discord in UN

By JOHN PITTMAN

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y.

THE EISENHOWER Administration has revived the danger of hostilities in Korea. Through its control of the voting majority of the United Nations eighth General Assembly, it has imperilled the prospect of resolving the military stalemate through negotiations at a peace conference. The voting majority against last week ignored North Korean, Chinese and other Asian proposals for a workable peace conference.

This action increases the peril of a new Rhee provocation. It has set back the struggle for a general Asian settlement. The fight now returns to the arena of power

politics and mass struggles for peace.

The shift has been accompanied, however, by a new alignment of world forces. All Asia, except the satellite regimes of Thailand, the Philippines and South Korea, and the bankrupt Chiang Kai-shek clique, have united against United States domination of the United Nations. Discord has increased among the members of the U. S.-

controlled voting majority in the UN.

At the same time, the fight for a Korean peace has merged with other struggles still raging in the UN arena. Continued battles here are foreshadowed on issues of disarmament and a ban on atomic, hydrogen and other mass destruction weapons, against economic crisis and unemployment, against colonialism.

The over-all UN alignment has already crystallized, subject to change only as popular forces are able to alter the policies of their government. It has assumed the form of a worldwide battle between forces striving to avert war

through negotiations, and those seeking to embitter the international atmosphere through ultimatum and provocation.

THE FIGHT for a Korean political conference capable of achieving a settlement shifted from the UN Assembly when the U. S. voting majority in this body last week withdrew from its responsibility for arranging such a conference. The series of actions adding up to this abdication was as follows:

Thursday: Secretary Dulles demanded the Koreans and Chinese

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### THE WEEK IN WORLD AFFAIRS

- Gloom at Rome Meeting
- Dulles Signs with Franco

MUCH TALK, many meetings but no progress and plenty of gloom was reported from the first of the autumn season parleys on "European unity" which opened last week in Rome. The State Department's favorite project of bringing the western European countries into a six-ring circus in which Secretary of State Dulles would crack the whip is still stalemated by France's fears of German imperialism flushed by the electoral victory of Chancellor Konrad Adenauer early in September.

The Rome meeting is made up of the deputies of the foreign ministers of western Germany, France, Italy, Belgium, Holland and Luxembourg. Its job is to write a "supra-national" charter which would provide the political framework for the "European Army."

France's cabinet is split wide open on the participation in this

combine, fearing that German predominance within it would threaten France.

FRENCH OPINION, including powerful forces in the Radical Socialist Party led by Edouard Herriot, opposes French membership in the European unity plan or inclusion of a western German army within it until the United States and Britain have agreed to meet with the Soviet Union and examine the possibilities of a big-power understanding.

WHILE WORKING to bring about the shotgun marriages among the European satellites, the State Department and the Pentagon make no bones about their true loves: last week, an agreement was signed with fascist dictator, Francisco Franco, for naval and air bases in Spain, after much hard bargaining.

FRANCE, where the trade union movement is girding for new battles with reactionary premier, Joseph Laniel, was not the only weak spot in the picture; a 24 hour general strike of Italy's organized workers—led by the General Confederation of Labor in harmony with the smaller Socialist and Catholic trade union centers—showed how far the new Demo-Christian premier, Giuseppe Pella, is from any stable position at on the home front.

GOVERNMENT DRIVES against Communist and peoples leaders featured the news from widely separated Iran and Cuba. In the former country where the grip of the military dictatorship is greased with oil, another 150 leaders of the Tudeh Party were arrested and banished to the southern wastes, and the former nationalist premier, Mohammed Mossadegh was slated to be brought on trial. In Cuba, the terrorist government of Gen. Fulgencio Batista, which has arrested 100 members and leaders

of all democratic parties, alleging that they were responsible for the July 26th putsch was dealt a blow by testimony of the two most prominent Communist leaders, Lazaro Pena, general secretary of the Cuban Confederation of Labor and Joaquin Qrdoqui, PSP organizational secretary. They flatly denied any PSP share in the July events. They were corroborated by the declaration of a former student leader Fidel Castro, who said he alone was responsible for the revolt. He claimed that its intellectual authorship rested on Cuba's famous patriot\* of the 19th century, Jose Marti.

IN SOUTH AFRICA, premier Daniel Malan had failed a week ago to get a two-thirds majority for his move to segregate whites and Africans by the mechanism of setting up a so-called Constitutional Court of Appeal made up of judges sympathetic to his racist views. This week he moved to set up such a kangaroo court anyway, and brought a fresh crisis to the country.

# Portrait of a Cuban Patriot; Hunted, He Still Fights On

By A. B. MAGIL

SOMEWHERE in Cuba its foremost intellectual works to relight the lamp of civilization snuffed out by the paw of the made-in-Washington regime of Fulgenico Batista. All his adult life—in prison and exile, through the printed word, in the classroom, on the public platform, in government office—Juan Marinello has been fighting this battle of civilization, of the deepest human values against the barbarians of imperialism and their Cuban sycophants.

Today hunted by the fascist secret military police known as SIM, but hidden and sheltered by the people he loves, Juan Marinello is at his post as president of the Popular Socialist (Communist) Party, writing articles and leaflets, inspiring, pointing the way, organizing the struggle for democracy and liberation.

HE HAS been doing it for a long time. Born in Havana in 1898 of a well-to-do family, Marinello early turned from the glittering career that could have been his as a lawyer to the rich and a writer for the elite, to give ear to the sorrows of his people. He took the stony path that led from participation in students' strikes against the hated Wall Street dictatorship of General (Butcher) Machado to "somewhere in Cuba" today. In following that path he became one of the foremost writers and political figures of Latin America, beloved in his own country, respected even by those who disagree with him, recognized as a world leader of the movement for peace.

Marinello began his literary career as a poet but established his reputation chiefly through his literary and political essays, which won him fame throughout Latin America and Spain. In 1951, when the Mexican Ministry of Education announced the publication of

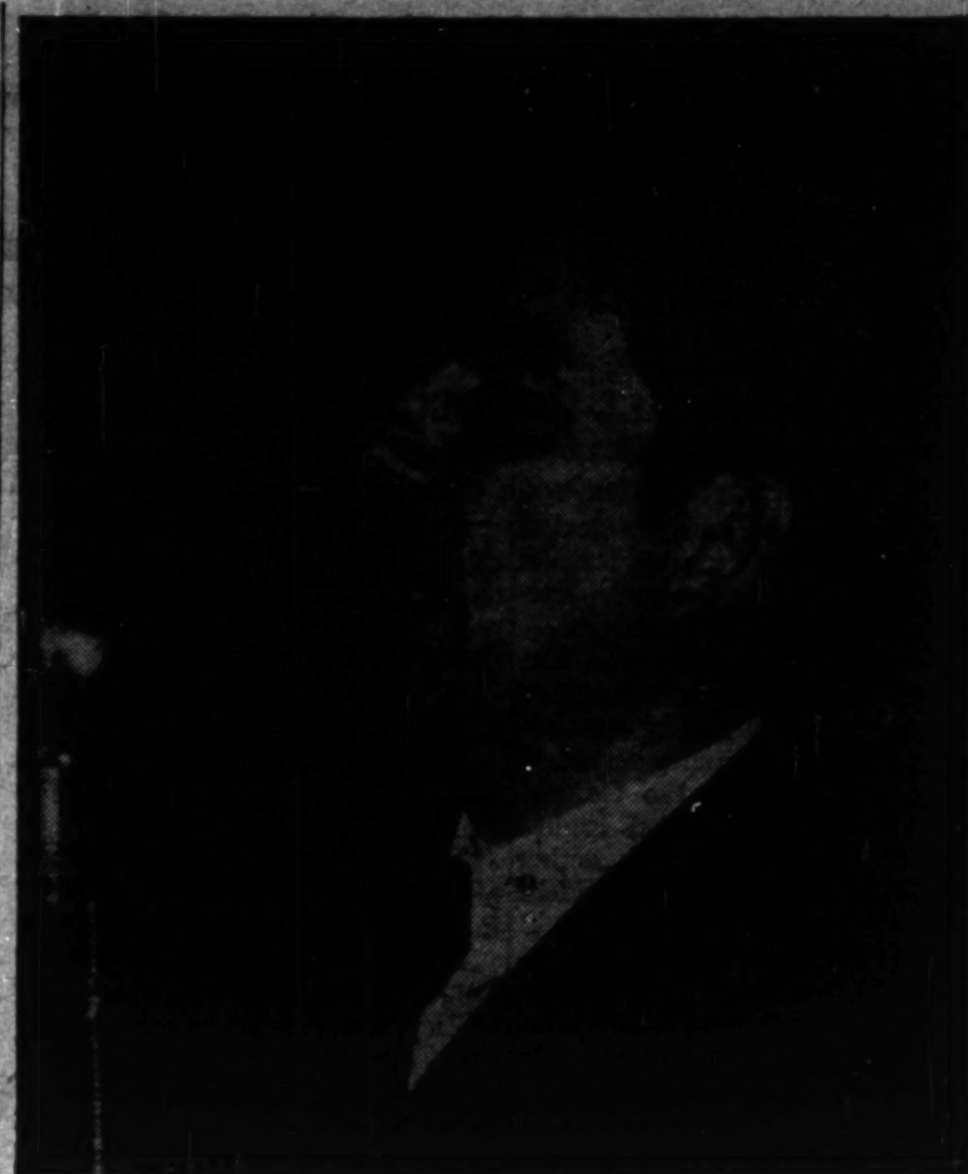
a series of popular anthologies of leading Latin American writers, Juan Marinello was included as a matter of course.

MARINELLO has also distinguished himself as a teacher. In an earlier period he was professor of law at the University of Havana and the National University of Mexico. For the past twenty years he has been professor of literature at the Normal School for Teachers in Havana. Now the Batista government has moved to oust him from this post.

Marinello, the writer and teacher cannot be separated from Marinello the political leader. They are fused in a rare harmony, embraced in a personality which has exerted vast influence, especially among the Cuban youth. From his student days Marinello identified himself with the Left forces in Cuban life. Though not yet himself a Communist, he became an intimate of the student leader, Julio Antonio Mella, one of the founders of the Communist Party of Cuba, who was assassinated in 1927 in Mexico by Machado agents.

In the thirties, after the overthrow of the Machado dictatorship, Marinello founded the Revolutionary Union Party. This later merged with the Communist Party to form the Popular Socialist Party. Heading it ever since has been the team of "Blas and Juan"—Blas Roca, the former shoe worker who is the party's general secretary, and Juan Marinello the intellectual who is its president. Under this leadership the party has become a power in Cuban political life, one of the western hemisphere's most effective forces for national liberation, peace, democracy and socialism.

Marinello was one of the authors of the democratic Cuban constitution of 1940, which Batista suspended when he launched a new reign of terror in the latter part of July. During World War II the Communist leader was elected to



JUAN MARINELLO

the Senate and then chosen by that body to be its vice-president. Ironically, he also served as minister without portfolio in the cabinet of the man whose bloodhounds are now hunting him—Fulgencio Batista, then the legally elected President of Cuba.

IN THE 1948 Presidential election Marinello as candidate of the Popular Socialist Party received 150,000 votes—equivalent to about 4,500,000 in the U. S.

During two and a half years spent in Mexico I came to know Juan Marinello in the course of several visits he paid to that country in connection with his work as a member of the bureau of the World Peace Council. Mexico is for him a second beloved homeland where he spent years of exile and made many friends.

It is impossible to be with Juan Marinello for more than a few moments without feeling the contagion of his personality. It is not so much his strikingly handsome head, with its long wavy gray locks and youthful eyes, as his

warmth and graciousness, his interest in human beings, not only in the mass but individually. This is not one of those "great men" who is always conscious and making others conscious of their "greatness." On the contrary, he fills others with a sense of their own worth; his mind, instead of dominating, stimulates and he combines culture and wisdom with the common touch that makes him as much at ease among workers and peasants as among writers, artists, diplomats.

I RECALL a trip with him through the countryside near Mexico City. On such trips he was extraordinarily responsive to everything he saw: the changes in landscape, birds in flight, people on the road. Suddenly he spied a group of peasant women washing clothes on their knees beside a stream—a common sight in Mexico. He exclaimed at the beauty of these women and asked the driver of the car to stop. He went over to the stream. Though Mexican peasants,

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THE AUTHOR is pictured with Juan Marinello in Guatemala in March, 1951 (left to right) A. B. Magil, Marinello, and Juan Rejano, Spanish republican poet.

## Why Sen. Knowland Sulked

It's tough . . . making peace-loving people wage war

By ROB F. HALL

IN AN expensively tailored white linen suit that was too tight for him, Sen. William Knowland sat in a wicker chair in the royal suite of the best hotel in Saigon, Vietnam, and sulked.

The Senator is a Very Important Person back in Washington, where he is Senate Majority Leader. He is similarly a VIP in those areas of the Far East, such as Saigon, where Wall Street and the Pentagon are magic words. And for a VIP, he had just been subjected to what he regarded as quite humiliating treatment.

The date was Friday, Sept. 11. The Senator was on a tour of Indo-China and the Far East with his main object guaranteeing that the French and as many Indo-Chinese people as possible should continue war against the people's liberation forces, the Vietminh.

THEN CAME that broadcast from Phnompenh, capital of Cambodia, one of the 3 states which make up Indo-China. In an appeal to the Vietminh and President Ho Chi Minh of the people's forces, the Cambodian

premier said: "It is not for us to contest your right to be active in Vietnam." In other words, the Cambodian government was publicly declaring its refusal to be drawn into the French imperialists' war against the Vietnamese people.

The Cambodian premier's statement was in effect a recognition of the peace drive in the Far East headed up by the Chinese people's government in Peking. For Peking radio was urging a truce, a ceasefire, and peace in Indochina.

But peace in the Far East is exactly opposite to what the Senator was seeking. Therefore he sulked.

In Phnompenh, the U.S. embassy in close touch with the Senator, had pointed out (we quote the New York Times) "that the U.S. program of aid to Cambodia had as its goal 'war and defense against communism.' Spokesmen said that if Cambodia goes back on her desire to participate in the war against communism it can provoke Congress into refusing to Cambodia not only military aid but economic aid as well."

LET US understand the Senator's problem. The French people do not like the war in Viet-

Nam. The French government has itself shown signs of losing interest in this costly drain on its treasury and its manpower, and with a revived reactionary Germany looming as a threat, all good Frenchmen want their troops home. The State Department and Sen. Knowland have been using all the tricks of their trade—from bribery to blackmail—to persuade the French to stick to the war. Eventually, they have told the French, the "native troops"—the Cambodians, the Vietnamese, the Laotians, would take over and the French could return home.

But now comes this ominous note. The Cambodians want peace. They have no desire to do and die either for the Bourgeoisie in Paris nor for Wall Street in the U. S.

And so the senator sulked. He immediately cancelled his scheduled visit to Cambodia, and the U. S. embassy made haste to point out the meaning of THAT to the King.

NEVER underestimate the power of the purse! This did get results. The foreign minister of Cambodia sent forthwith a telegram to the senator denying that the premier's statement meant "neutrality." Cambodia has no



SEN. KNOWLAND

desire to "forget her obligation to the free world," said the foreign minister.

Thus reassured, the senator packed his other five tight-fitting linen suits into his bag and grabbed a plane for Phnompenh.

But the senator was too easily reassured. Even before his plane landed at the Cambodian capital, the foreign minister held a press conference and told newsmen that his telegram to Knowland was not a repudiation of the premier's radio broadcast.

The senator was guest of honor at a state luncheon in Phnompenh, but reports have it that he ate his stuffed grouse

amid "some strain," as the NY Times put it.

BECAUSE, no matter how often the Cambodian rulers assure him that they are his obedient servants in the war "against communism," the senator cannot forget the popular pressure for peace which the Cambodian rulers are feeling every minute—and which they will continue to feel after the senator has returned to Washington to take up his arduous duties there.

For the senator is learning something of the problem facing the dollar diplomats all over the world.

The dilemma was summed up neatly in the Wall Street Journal Sept. 15, in a Washington dispatch from Ray Cromley:

"The U. S. is going to act fast to head off Red moves to 'end' the war in Indo-China. U. S. diplomats are mustering all their arguments to convince the French they shouldn't accept the Red Chinese radio broadcast 'offer' of a Korea-like peace conference on Indo-China to end the fighting in that stormy area."

Their problem is how to make people who want peace wage war.

To recognize THEIR problem is to shed light on our own—how to bring peace to a world which wants peace, over the opposition of a little gang of blood-thirsty, profit hungry, war-makers.

May the senator often have cause to sulk!

# RIEGELMAN-- Pet of Wall Street

By MICHAEL SINGER

HAROLD (CALL-ME-COLONEL) RIEGELMAN is a smooth-talking, soft-voiced, benign-looking Republican whose fatherly countenance hides an outlook on life that makes Wall Street's heart flutter with adoration. This GOP candidate for mayor is slick, danger-

ous and ruthless and if elected mayor in November, would make a shambles of transit, schools, low-cost housing and social welfare.

He proved it the day the five county Republican leaders gave him the party's mayoralty nomination. It was July 22 when reporters jammed his office at the General Post Office at 33 St. and Eighth Ave.—he was appointed acting postmaster on May 4 by President Eisenhower—to interview him.

"What do you think are the major issues in the campaign?" Riegelman was asked.

"There are two major issues, mismanagement and crime," he said.

Yes, yes, Mr. Riegelman, a reporter interrupted, but didn't he

think that transit increases and the 15 percent rent gouge were problems that had to be faced in the election campaign?

"I'll have plenty to say about later in the campaign."

Later, Gov. Dewey talking to press men at LaGuardia airport said of Riegelman:

"He is one of the ablest men ever offered by the party in New York in many years."

Dewey pointedly forgot Fiorello LaGuardia.

Riegelman, 61 years old, has been the most consistent Wall Street spokesman at every Board of Estimate budget hearing and every important policy-making meeting of city officials on finances, housing, transit and capital expenditures for nearly 20 years. As counsel to the Citizens Budget Commission he has outlined and spearheaded the higher-fare schemes under the O'Dwyer Administration and the Impellitteri regime. He has been the leading advocate of the Transit Authority and the "self-sustaining" fare since that issue became the crux of Albany-City Hall conspiracies in 1946.

The Republican candidate has been the main source of advice to Robert W. Dowling, realtor, executive and millionaire civic official, who is one of the members of the Mayor's Committee on Management Survey. Dowling is also president of the Citizens Budget Commission.

As counsel to the Citizens Budget Commission of which Dowling is president, Riegelman has at heart the interests of such Dowling-directorates as the City Investing Co., the R. E. Dowling Realty Corp., Commerce and Industry Assn. and the Regional Plan Assn. (Dowling is president of them all), and such realty trusts as the Starrett Corp., City Bank Farmers Trust Co., Home Title Guaranty Co., Home Insurance Co. (Dowling is director in these companies).

So when Riegelman talks about "self-sustaining fares," about the "cautious" need for "exploring" into further low-cost housing projects, about the "burdensome" taxes on big properties, and other such subjects, he speaks for Dewey and Dowling—a Republican duo who actually master-mind the Riegelman campaign.

Riegelman is not above taking blood-money from gangster political regimes, if the one-sentence biographical note in the New York Times last July 23 is true. It read: "He is legal advisor to the Chinese Embassy."

The Chinese Embassy in Washington is the outpost of the discredited and ousted Chiang Kai-shek clique on Formosa. It is the source of pro-fascist propaganda for the Chinese Lobby, one of whose chief spokesmen is GOP Majority Leader Sen. Knowland. It would be the height of political irony that Riegelman, called by Dewey a "successor" to LaGuardia, should represent the fascist cliques which LaGuardia challenged and denounced as mayor of New York City.

Riegelman gave a preview of his administration, if he ever became mayor, at a Board of Estimate budget hearing in City Hall last April 14. On behalf of the Citizens Budget Commission, the Bronx Board of Trade, the Bronx Chamber of Commerce, the Brooklyn Chamber of Commerce, the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York, the New York Board of Trade, the Staten Island Cham-



HAROLD RIEGELMAN

ber of Commerce and the West Side Assn. of Commerce, Riegelman presented a 45-page analysis and report for a change in the fiscal approach to services, wages and jobs.

"We appear before you not in a spirit of protest, but of grave

(Continued on Page 15)

## GOP Set To Push for 5% Sales Tax

(Continued from Page 2)

are controlled by the huge First National Bank of Boston, of which Secretary Weeks was a director when appointed.

And Secretary of State John Foster Dulles' International Nickel Corp. will chew up part of the \$5,000,000,000 bitten from consumers by the five percent sales tax.

This is the first time the American people have been threatened with a federal sales tax since President Hoover's ill-fated attempt.

THE WORKER's older readers will remember the Hoover sales tax bill which went down to defeat in 1932. That was during the depth of the depression. Angry protests came from meetings in many cities. Congressmen were swamped with bitter telegrams and letters. The trade unions and the Communist Party were very active in that fight. And they won. The sales tax was voted down.

The trade union movement is united against the sales tax today. The AFL and CIO have long denounced this evil levy. The protests must be speeded up to defeat the sales tax this fall, however.

A federal sales tax will hit the workers in 32 states doubly hard. Local sales taxes are already collected in these 32 states.

IN NEW YORK and in some other cities the consumer already pays a two or three percent sales tax. A five percent federal tax will bring the total bite up to seven or eight percent. A little arithmetic will show how much a worker will pay when he buys a suit of clothes or a washing machine or a television set.

The fight against the sales tax, however, is not only a fight to save the worker's dollar. It is also a fight for peace. The cabinet of millionaires wants \$5,000,000,000 to buy more guns, to build more atom bombs, to arm more fascists in West Germany and to kill more liberty-loving peasants in Indo China.

The sales tax must be beaten this fall.

## Labor Political Action and the ALP

By ALAN MAX

WITH THE NEW YORK CITY election campaign in its final stretch, some progressives ask this question: Is it possible to promote independent labor activity in connection with Robert A. Wagner and Rudolph Halley (Democratic and Liberal Party candidates for mayor respectively) and at the same time work for the biggest possible vote for Clifford T. McAvoy (ALP)?

The answer is that the best way to do either of them is to do both of them.

This may sound a bit too simple to be true. So let's look at the matter more closely.

The defeat of Mayor Impellitteri in the Democratic Party by Wagner has cleared up the situation considerably. Impellitteri was the main stooge for the Dewey-Farley conspiracy. His elimination leaves three anti-Dewey candidates and Dewey's Republican candidate Harold Riegelman, who normally would have little chance of election. (Of course, if Impellitteri decides to run as an independent and create a 5-way race, that will create some new dangers that will call for extraordinary unity moves by the labor movement.)

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IN this four-way-race, the powerful labor movement—some 2,000,000 strong—is united on a minimum anti-Dewey program. It is divided three ways on candidacies. The bulk of labor sees either Wagner or Halley as the best means of fighting Deweyism. A section is behind McAvoy of the ALP (the party not only with the people's program on municipal issues, but which fights for peace and against McCarthyism.)

The question is this: will the labor movement become more united on political action and issues by the time Election Day rolls around or less so? Will it be more independent in its political activities or less so? Will it be in a better or worse position to help determine the outcome of the 1954 state and Congressional elections?

If the bulk of the labor movement places itself in the pockets of Wagner and Halley and either remains apathetic or engages in a cat-and-dog fight over these two candidates, it will emerge neither more independent nor more united. Some progressive see only one answer to the need for independence and unity; namely, independence and unity around the ALP. If that were the only answer, then independence and unity would be a long, way off indeed since the majority of workers are still associated with the two-party system.

The key to promoting independence and political unity right now is program. The programs of Wagner and Halley, while generally the same and vaguely anti-Dewey, do not by any means answer the real needs of the labor movement and the Negro people of New York City. The labor movement should demand firm commitments from both Wagner and Halley on matters on which the labor is already pretty much agreed: rescinding the 15-cent fare (and higher taxes on big real estate to make this possible); revoking the 15 percent rent hike; a sound wage policy for transit and other city employees; a municipal FEPC; outlawing of discrimination in public and private housing; a big school construction program, etc. At the same time it would be good if labor would press forward on such questions as Big Power negotiations as advocated by Adlai Stevenson, East-West trade for the port of New York, ridding the school system of McCarthyite witchhunts, and so on.

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THE PROSPECTS for promoting action around such a program are good, not only because

labor is in general agreement with much of it but also because there is an active force already campaigning for the program. This, of course, is the ALP.

The more vigorously the ALP brings this campaign before the workers, the easier it will be to get labor to move behind such a program.

And the more that labor demands that Wagner and Halley commit themselves to such a program, the easier it will be to get workers to vote for McAvoy who was firmly committed to this program from the beginning.

Of course, if the supporters of the ALP should direct their main fire against Wagner and Halley instead of against Riegelman (and Impellitteri if he decides to run), it would be difficult to get the workers to listen at all. And this would make it so much harder to get action by them behind program and harder to win a section of them to vote ALP.

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THE PRESENT situation is particularly favorable for increasing the political independence and political unity of labor. But this requires that progressives in unions that are committed to Wagner or Halley should not simply float with the tide, but press for action upon the candidates around program. At the same time they should seek whatever openings may be possible for bringing the ALP before the workers.

On the other hand, the ALP, by speaking a language that the workers understand (and that means, criticizing the shortcomings of Wagner and Halley while directing the main fire against Riegelman and, if necessary, Impellitteri) will not only strengthen itself but also contribute greatly to the general advance of the labor movement.

## Steve Nelson Free on Bail

PITTSBURGH

STEVE NELSON came out of jail again last week to lead the fight for a reversal of the monstrous 25 year life term he is facing, and to help the fight for peace.

Nelson and one of his co-defendants, James H. Dolsen, Daily Worker writer, were released from the Allegheny County Prison after each posted \$5,000 additional bail.

The extra \$5,000 was demanded by the U. S. Appeals Court, which is hearing their appeals against the recent Smith Act conviction in Pittsburgh. Each was sentenced to five years in that case. The trial judge, Rabe F. Marsh, had asked \$20,000 extra bail from Nelson and \$15,000 more from Dolsen. Nelson was already under \$20,000 Federal bail and another \$20,000 State bail in the Pennsylvania "sedition" case in which he had been sentenced to 20 years in prison.

Two other co-defendants—William Albertson and Irving Weissman—remain in prison till they finish serving "contempt" sentences of 60 days each. They were sentenced for contempt when they refused to become stoolpigeons on the witness stand.

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BEN CAREATHERS, the fifth Pittsburgh defendant, is out on his original \$20,000 bail. He is ill with tuberculosis.



ROBERT THOMPSON

## Bob Thompson To Be Tried By Judge Kaufman

BEN DAVIS, framed Negro Communist leader, declared recently from his cell at the Terre Haute, Ind. Federal Prison, "There is more patriotism in one hair of Bob Thompson's head than in the whole Eisenhower administration."

Flanked by burly Justice Department Marshalls, Robert Thompson, holder of the nation's second highest award for battlefield valor, arrived last week at LaGuardia airport to be tried for upholding the most glorious traditions of our country.

Thompson, a political refugee, on Monday morning was ordered to show cause why he should not be cited and jailed for contempt of court.

His moral stature dwarfing the assorted Eisenhower mouthpieces and snoopers, the forthright Communist leader stood in the room 318 of the U.S. Courthouse at Foley Square facing the black-frocked executioner of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg.

JUDGE Irving M. Kaufman's manner was, as in the trial of the martyred couple, sickeningly and deathly sweet.

Mrs. Mary Kaufman, Thompson's temporary attorney, asked for a two week adjournment to enable the Communist leader to secure counsel. The government lawyer said that one week should be enough.

The judge arrived at his decision instantaneously—one week. Thompson was to be jailed at the Federal House of Detention on West St. until Monday, Sept. 28.

Before leaving the court room, Thompson deliberately stopped, turned and waved to the friends and relatives who had come to greet him. More than half of the packed court room waved back.



## Writer Wanted Only a Haircut; He Picked Up Some Facts, Too

By ELIHU S. HICKS

MY HOPES for a quick, quiet haircut were swiftly smashed when I entered my neighborhood barbershop the other day. My barber had the floor and was waying his long comb agitatedly.

"You guys just don't know. . . Take this story I read in the paper last week about a Negro in Denver. He wrote a letter to your President telling him that the Union Pacific Railroad jimcrows Negroes."

"Now are you going to tell me that Eisenhower has been riding trains all his life and doesn't know that there is not one colored engineer or conductor—NOT ONE—any place in this free country?"

THE YOUNG MAN in the checkered cap wasn't going to be put on the defensive. "Aw, that's what I've been saying all along," he answered, "that guy in Denver had to write his letter to somebody, didn't he? If President Eisenhower hadn't set up that committee to stop discrimination every place the government has a contract, who would he write to? If the government was for discrimination like you say, there wouldn't even be a committee."

"All right, if you're so smart, who did they put as the head of the committee? I'll tell you," the barber accentuated his words with strokes on the razor stop. "It was Vice-President Richard I - swear - I - won't - sell - or - rent - my - house - to - Negroes - Nixon, that's who. Man, you can't tell me that this guy Eisenhower means us some good when he appoints somebody like that to stop discrimination. Hell, he might as well appoint Jimmy Byrnes and speaking of Jimmy Byrnes . . ."

"Wait a minute," interrupted the checkered capped customer, a little bit on the defensive now, "now you're going and changing the subject. After all he did put some labor leaders like George Meany and Walter Reuther on the committee. Sure I wish he made Ralph Bunche or Adam Powell head of it, but at least there IS a committee."

"LOOK," said the barber exasperatedly. "I haven't always been a barber. I worked for the railroad for 12 years as a gandy dancer right here on the West Side. I broke my back during the war, working all kinds of overtime because they told me that we had to keep the tracks clear for war material. But after all that sweat I poured on those rails and ties when I went up to the office and asked for a 'brakie' job, they told me a long story about a seniority list—with no colored names on it."

"I don't care how many committees they appoint—with jimcrowing vice-presidents as head of them. Until that sunny day when I see a man with a black face running one of those hell-raising diesels I'm going to say that the government has a policy of jimcrowing Negroes, because the government just about supports every railroad in the country."

At this point the elderly man who shines shoes in the back of the shop intervened: "Now hold on there, son. You know how I feel about discrimination. But don't go flying off half cocked. Didn't you see in the papers this week where the State Commission Against Discrimination said that the Pennsy and Central and New Haven railroads wasn't going to jimcrow our folks no more? Well, you know as well as I do that that is more than we ever got before."

THE BARBER was on fire now. He had all but forgotten the man in the chair. "Yeah, pop, that was the best news I've heard yet, but that doesn't change my point. Besides that's only in New York State. What about the Union Pacific and the Southern Pacific and the 'Katy' and the DL&W and all the rest? SCAD only can make these folks PROMISE to stop discriminating. But the FEDERAL GOVERNMENT can MAKE them do it—and make them ALL do it. That's what I want to see."

The old man looked pensively at his fingernails. "I guess you are old enough to have some sense, after all," he replied.



## Railroads and Unions Agree to End Jimcrow

REGISTERING a significant break in the fight against jimcrow jobs in the railroad industry, Elmer A. Carter of the State Commission Against Discrimination last week exacted promises from New York's three largest railroads and four brotherhoods that discrimination against Negroes would end immediately.

After a long conference at the Commission's office 270 Broadway representatives of the Pennsylvania Railroad, the N. Y. Central, the New York, New Haven and Hartford, the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, the Order of Railway Conductors, and the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, conceded that seniority lists would no longer be used to bar Negroes from jobs which are presently "lily-white."

Carter's announcement of the agreement said that "the efforts of the commission (SCAD) and the railroads and labor organizations had been largely blocked by the seniority lists of forloughed employees." But now, the announcement said, the "lists have begun to be exhausted and . . . for the first time it is now possible to hire Negroes in job categories from which they have been previously barred."

The National Negro Labor Council has slated the fight in the railroad industry as one of the main subjects to be taken up in its forthcoming national convention.

Within the industry itself a committee of Negro railroaders has been established in New York, uniting workers from the various crafts with the stated purpose of struggling for democratic employment.

The SCAD announcement dovetailed with the appointment of a Federal contract compliance committee in opening the way to a general breakthrough in the jimcrow policies of the companies and many of the unions.

## On the Way

### Who's Gonna Bell The Jimerow Cat?

ON SEPTEMBER 14, LAST, the President's Government Contracts Committee met in executive session to organize its work. The work of the 14 men given the task of enforcing non-discrimination clauses in government contracts with all private firms should not have much trouble making up an order of business. But I would like to suggest that each one of them read very carefully the report of ex-President Truman's Contract Compliance Committee, the present committee's predecessor.

This report points the finger of guilt at the government agencies, all of whom spend billions of the tax payers' money, but refuse to carry out their obligations to enforce the provisions of contracts which bar discrimination in hiring and employment on account of race, creed or color.

The Truman committee backs up the demand of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People now before the GCC to wipe out the discrimination in all atomic energy installations. According to the report, "the Atomic Energy Commission engaged in 21,858 transactions with a total value of \$708,163,379 in the fiscal year ending June, 1952. But an investigation showed that in the Savannah River AEC project in South Carolina, Negroes 'appeared then to be barred' from jobs as 'electrical workers, plumbers, steamfitters, and operators of heavy equipment.'"

THIS RAISES AN INTERESTING QUESTION, because the companies involved are the duPont Company and the Carbide and Carbon Company which operates the Paducah, Ky., AEC plant.

Can the government cope with the firms who have a monopoly under the system of "free enterprise" on the development of AEC operations? This is an important question since one of the means of enforcing the non-discriminating clauses is contract termination. Will the government seize these industrial giants who insist on their right to be public racists as it did when unions struck to improve the workers' conditions? Or does "free enterprise" imply the right to freely use the money of tax payers—Negro and white—further to promote racist policies?

But back to the Truman committee's report. Again it backs up the NAACP in the matter of the Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company in Washington. Here is what the committee report says, in part:

"The continued refusal of the telephone company serving the Washington, D.C., area to hire qualified Negro switchboard operators illustrates the difficulty of dealing with sole source of supply companies under terms of the non-discrimination clause. This utility had executed a contract with General Services Administration obligating the company not to practice discrimination in employment. Nevertheless, influenced by the discriminatory pattern prevailing throughout the District of Columbia, company officials stated that they were fearful that white operators would not work with Negro operators on their switchboards."

GOVERNMENT AGENCIES, the committee report charges, "have followed a line of least resistance in enforcement of the (non-discrimination) clause." In other words, the committee said that the treatment of Negroes as second class citizens to be taxed without representation was considered by government agencies as normal procedure. More explicitly the report charged:

"The non-discrimination clause has not been executed on a parity with other contractual terms such as price, quality, and delivery."

And yet the non-discrimination clause contains a promise bordering on an enforceable Fair Employment Practices Law. States the Truman committee's report:

"If every industrial and commercial firm doing business with the Federal Government lived up to the letter of the non-discrimination clause in its contracts, bias in employment would be a problem of the past."

That statement is not at all far-fetched, for the government spends about one-fourth of all the money spent for the products of heavy industry. For example, the report notes that last year the Defense Department, alone, had "procurement expenditures which totaled approximately \$38,988,000,000." But who is going to bell the jimcrow cat who haunts the plants and industries in which these dollars are spent?

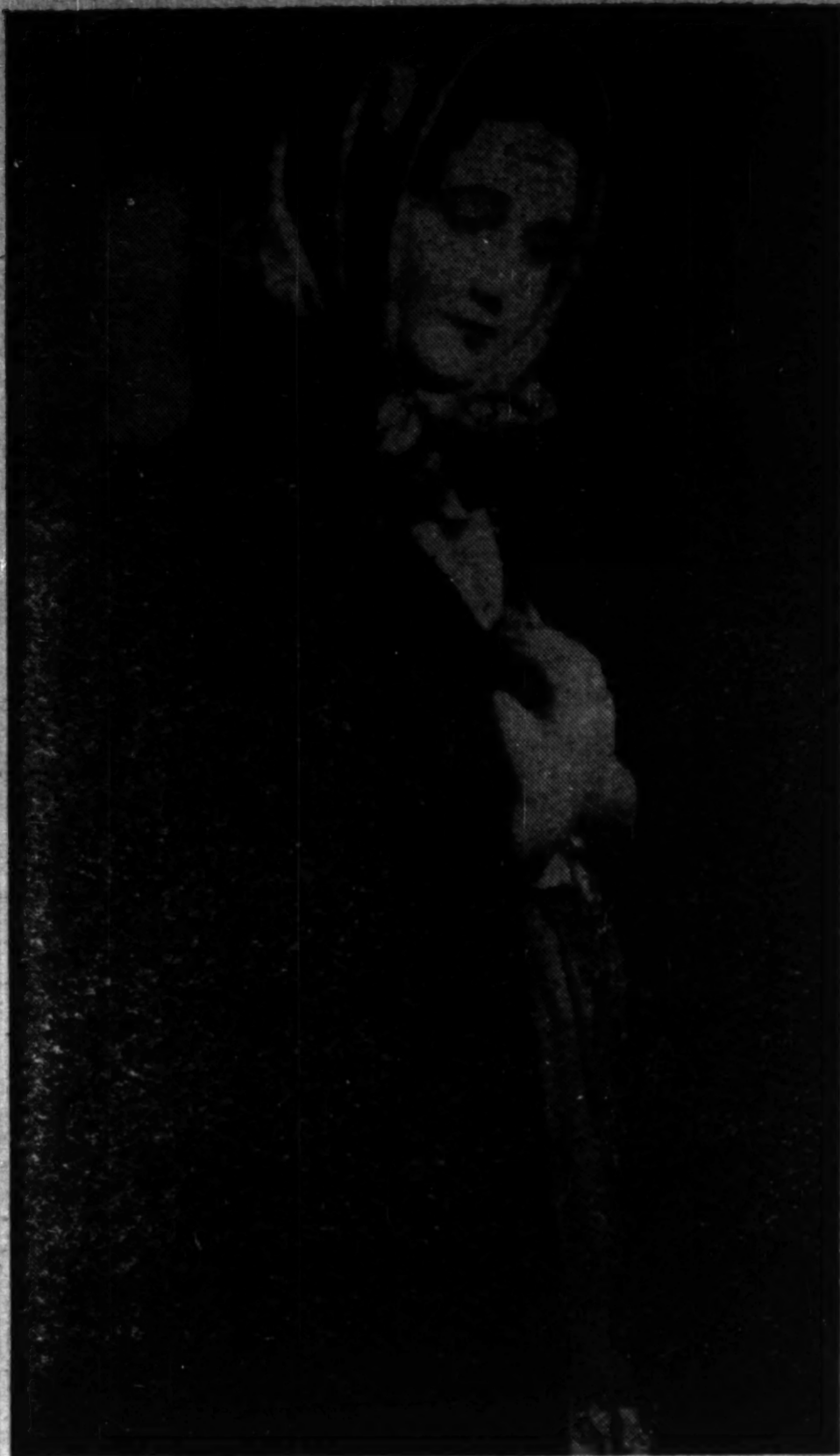
I have before me the call to the Third Convention of the National Negro Labor Council which points out that the Negroes who flew planes in Korea cannot fly commercial planes in the U.S.A. although these planes are subsidized by mail contracts and other government financial sources.

ALTHOUGH THE RAILROAD INDUSTRY relies on government mail contracts for a large portion of its revenue, the NLC call points out that "the railroad industry presents a sordid picture of stepped up and systematic elimination of Negro trainmen."

It is clear that the Eisenhower promises, repeated over and over like a stuck needle on a phonograph, are not going to get up off the paper on which they are written and tackle job jimcrow. And another report will do no good either.

But it seems to me that the workers who are immediately concerned need to do some acting on their own, too. So the NNLC convention, to be held in Chicago's Pershing Hotel Oct. 30, 31 and Nov. 1, is a good beginning in this direction. However, those who will not be in Chicago, like Walter Reuther, CIO president; and George Meany, of the AFL, should do all they can to organize open hearings by the GCC where the Negro and white workers would have a chance to put forward their own program before the committee.

Meantime, unions, whether they agree with the NNLC or not, should act at the shop level to enforce the non-discrimination clauses in government contracts. For freedom begins at home; and action to enforce government policy against jimcrow appears to be much closer to the needs of the workers and their unions than the support of the foreign policy developed by the very corporations who refuse to hire Negroes above the level of a broom-pusher.



TREASURED BY Julius Rosenberg's family, this photograph of Ethel as she appeared in a play in Clark House, after her high school years, is here reproduced for the first time. It shows Ethel in a role in "The Black Flamingo," presented by the Clark Players in the Spring of 1933.

(PART II)

## Her 'Head in the Clouds' —Wages: \$7 a Week

ETHEL GREENGLASS didn't give up easily the youthful conviction that, given a break, she could enter the magic world of theater. Even as the vision of Broadway receded and the idea of college became the faintest of hopes, she put off anything more than half-hearted attempts to land factory or office job.

It was easy to do because there weren't any jobs anyway. Shortly after she was out of high school, in the summer or early fall of 1931, she had made one attempt. Reading an advertisement which actually said employees were wanted—at a factory on Bleecker street—she hurried there early the next morning.

But so had other thousands of new graduates and older unemployed. The street was jammed with people. And more were coming, from all sides. Suddenly when the jam was suffocating and the rueful factory owner still had not opened his doors, a stream of water played upon the job-hungry from a firetruck.

IT WAS ONE of many stories told by friends who had known Ethel not in school years but when they were members of Clark House, a settlement house which was virtually around the corner from Ethel's home.

Ethel joined the Clark Players, a dramatic group attached to the settlement house, not long after her graduation in 1931. She was then all of 16 years old. This was the beginning of a close association with the group of from 16 to 20 East Side youths and young women.

For six months, too, Ethel

studied the shorthand and stenography she had refused to take in Seward Park high, where she had chosen instead a course to fit her for college. She went about it conscientiously, but some of her Clark House associates, slightly older than Ethel and already at work in factories, looked at her typing course as a way of postponing the day when she'd have to take some job far removed from the world of art.

Actually that day was not far off, as Ethel began work Feb. 24, 1932, a clerical and checking job



SCENE FROM THE PLAY "The Valiant," by Porter and Middlemass, in which Ethel Greenglass appeared (seated) depicts her in a prison scene as the prison official says: "Dyke, this is the young lady that's come . . . to see you."

which was at times full-time and overtime and otherwise part-time.

MEANWHILE there was the make-believe world the Clark House offered, and numerous "amateur nights." Her Clark House friends, interviewed separately, recalled the flavor of the evenings in the friendly old brick settlement house on Rivington street, later taken over by the Grand Street Neighborhood Center.

Rhina lost track of her in 1936, before Ethel and Julie met, but recalled vividly her "very real dramatic talent." Gertrude used to see her up to and during the period Julie and Ethel were courting, "but everytime I went over to Ethel's he was there studying and she was typing his homework, and that wasn't my idea of a good time, so I sort of lost interest."

Now in business, Ted knew Ethel when he was with the Clark Players, and, briefly, at a later period. "She was the star," he said admiringly. "She had a passion for theater, she was a wonderful actress. There was a flame in her."

He added that in the Clark House days "she wasn't even a liberal."

THOSE WERE the days when the entertainment field, as all of industry, was inundated with surplus labor. Competition was enormous. Hundreds of other youngsters in New York City who would have gone to work in factories, restaurants, offices or warehouses, were there any jobs to go to, were flocking to theaters to offer their talents and hope for \$2 prizes.

Thursday night was amateur night at Loew's Delancey theater, and one Thursday Ethel entered the competition. The singers who received the most applause won the prizes. That night she won, not the fabulous first prize of \$5, but the second prize of \$2.

This wasn't so bad, in 1931, considering that the New York Times was reporting that a committee had been formed to raise funds for idle musicians, that an actors' dinner club had opened, to feed hungry actors, that "labor" was asking for donations of pianos for jobless pianists, and that the former Intl. YMCA had been opened for 100 destitute men, with "Phi Beta Kappa men among those applying for quarters."

E. C. Rybicki's appeal to parents to "keep school children from seeking jobs unless family is in need" (June 21, 1931) was hardly a point at issue on the Lower East Side.

Ethel, encouraged by her \$2 prize, began entering the amateur competitions fostered by one of the big exploiters of amateur talent, the late "Major" Bowes. In this way she won a good many \$2 prizes, Rhina recalled.

"ONE SATURDAY I went over to her house, and when I asked where she was, her mother lamented bitterly:

"Where is she? Where do you suppose she is? Out singing somewhere in New Jersey. I don't understand why she don't go out and get a job."

On one occasion, Rhina recalled, although the date was vague in her mind, Ethel toured New J-

The legend of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg continues to grow. Millions remember their memory throughout the young American mother and went to the electric chair rather than operate with a Big Lie about espionage are already becoming subjects of books, poems, and are convinced that America will remember in the ranks of immo-

sey towns with a group of New Yorkers who by prearrangement copped all the Major Bowes prize-money while native New Jerseyans hopefully went through the act of competing. Ethel returned jubilant because she had made all of \$4 or \$5 a day.

And after Ethel had started to work at 31½ cents an hour—she averaged \$7 a week over the next three and a half-year period—she continued to go to Clark House on winter evenings.

OTHERS HAD told how when Ethel was in 9-B, in the old Annex, PS 22, at Sheriff and Stanton streets, while the fine new Seward Park high school was being completed, she played the nurse in "Good Medicine." In the Annex there was no regular auditorium, and it was a slight let-down to the actors to see before them, when the lights went on (there was no curtain), an audience strangely like their usual classmates, and seated at their usual desks. The larger room was achieved by sliding back double doors so that several rooms were rolled into one.

But in the new school, the stage was a grand affair, with a fine curtain, and the auditorium even had graduated seats, so that acting was a heady experience.

Now Rhina, mother of an almost grown son, sat recalling the next chapter in Ethel's acting experience, in late 1931 and 1932. Neither girl had begun dating boys. "We were very immature," she



# RTALS

## nd Julius Rosenberg

ER



RIVINGTON STREET may appear devoid of romance in this daytime scene, but in the spring of 1932, when Ethel Greenglass, after rehearsing for a play in a settlement house, would stroll down Rivington with her friend, Rhina, life seemed too wonderful and the evening too beautiful to want to end it. So they'd stroll back and forth, saying goodnight and quoting from Shakespeare, "Parting is such sweet sorrow."

Julius Rosenberg cherish world. The father who mer than "co-out "A-bomb ing the sub-rt. We are nshrine their cent martyrs

who died in the cause of truth. This paper proudly presents the story of their early lives, magnificently told for the first time by Virginia Gardner, noted labor journalist. The story will enthrall its readers, and help to clear the name of the framed martyrs.

(Follow this series every week in The Worker.)

said, her dark eyes alight with tender amusement. "And both of us were conscious of not having been out' and not having the right manners. All the Players gang went regularly to the Paramount Cafeteria on Delancey street, near Lowe's, after rehearsal."

"FOR A LONG time Ethel and I were afraid to go. It seemed to us quite a dazzling place. We were afraid we wouldn't know whether to use a fork or spoon. Here it was, just a cafeteria, but to us it was about like going to the Astor roof would be for my boy today, I guess."

Rhina didn't take the position that Laura had taken as to Ethel's ambition. It wasn't that Ethel wanted to escape from the poverty of the slums, or to achieve fame, but something else.

Seated in her Brooklyn apartment, she gazed out the window, then said: "It's funny, how two kids from homes like ours, and in the midst of the depression, could be like we were. If ever two girls had their heads in the clouds, it was Ethel and I."

"It was just that Ethel was in love with art, like I was. Not that we always knew art when we saw it. Most of the Clark Players' plays were a hodge-podge of mediocrity, and the training wasn't good. But we were in love with the idea of it and hardly noticed the world around us."

CURIOUSLY, the line figured SHE RECALLED one play in which the Clark Players later, in which Ethel starred—

"about the only play the Clark Players did which was any good."

It was "The Valiant," a one-act play, by H. E. Porter and Robert Middlemass, later made into a movie featuring Paul Muni. "It centered about a man facing execution. Throughout the play the warden—and the audience—has doubts as to his guilt."

Ethel played the role of the young sister of the doomed man, who was allowed to visit him in the warden's office before the execution.

The brother, the prisoner, pretends not to recognize her, but then she recites their favorite Shakespeare line, "Parting is such sweet sorrow." He conceals from her his recognition. He tells her to go home, to forget him, to assure her mother he is not her son, and then comes the punch line from "Julius Caesar," he recites on his way to his death:

"Cowards die many times before their death; the valiant never taste of death but once."

"So, with the doubts still intact, increased, he goes to his death. Ethel was very good as the kid sister. I often thought of it, when her role was reversed and her brother had accommodated the authorities," Rhina said.

ETHEL OFTEN played comedy roles. "We had no understanding," Rhina laughed. "The Players put on some anti-French Revolution comedy, 'The Black Flamingo,' without either of us thinking a thing about it. Ethel was in it."

"Neither did it occur to us that there was anything wrong in a British play, 'Green Stockings,' which made fun of a 'spinster' who wore green stockings, and contrasted the younger, more fortunate sister, who was Ethel. Another dull play produced there was 'Children of the Moon,' by Flabin. Then, also at Clark House, Ethel stole the show as the British nursemaid in 'A Pair of Sixes.'"

For most of the young people of the neighborhood, the various activities in the settlement house formed their chief social life, as they had no money for entertainment. Eventually Ethel and Rhina made the splurge and went a couple of times a week with others to the Paramount cafeteria.

"Each girl took her own check, of course. One night one of the boys offered to take me home. I thought maybe he didn't have bus fare and suggested we walk. Stiffly, he said no, we'd ride the bus. He paid my fare. At the door he made a little speech and said hereafter when a boy offered to take me home that meant he had bus fare."

THE PLAYERS and their friends were unusually close as a group. Rhina recalled how when summer-time came after that first year, and the settlement house closed for the season, they continued to meet, to take outings, to the Palisades, or the Steeplechase in Coney Island, or, once, a moonlight sail up the



WHERE "the gang" of teen-age boys and girls used to gather after school days, at Seward Park high, when Ethel Greenglass and the others had a time for a while. Marchion's was a big item in the social life of the Lower East Side youth in the class of '31.



ETHEL GREENGLASS in her high school graduation picture.

Hudson. Ethel still "simply had no interest in the boys, though; she had her sights set on bigger and better things."

"We were so young, and so romantic," she smiled. "I remember Ethel's saying once, as probably all adolescent girls do at one time or another when they're dreaming high dreams of a career, that she was not going to just get married and worry about children and shopping and meals, she was going to be different."

The smile trembled, and she swiftly left the room. Before long she returned, however, carrying with both hands, carefully, a small painting.

"This wouldn't mean anything to you, or to anyone else, but—She left the sentence unfinished, adding a little unsteadily: "See, here we are. She's the one with long hair. She always wore it that way."

IT WAS a rather decorative little painting, which might have illustrated a story in a woman's magazine, showing two young women, a youth between them, their heads back, arms encircled, walking along a road beside a river. The young women were in shorts and jerseys, and the three were walk-

ing away with their backs toward the artist. "We were on a picnic organized by the Players, along the Palisades," she explained.

"I remember that day so well," Rhina mused. "We had brought our lunch, and Ethel had a whole stack of sandwiches made from homemade bread, and ate them all. 'You will get fat,' I told her."

"I wasn't afraid of her getting fat, of course. But for such an ethereal young woman she certainly could eat."

Both Rhina and Gertrude had memories of Ethel's home far less dreary than Laura's were, "possibly because mine was so much poorer," Rhina said. She was the eldest of a number of children, and had to go to work at once on leaving school. She, too, had entered amateur nights and won an occasional prize, but when she had a chance to turn professional at \$40 a week, her father refused to allow it. Her mother had been an amateur actress in the Yiddish theatre, and that was admirable, but, her father declared, it wasn't respectable to act professionally. So, despite his veneration for the classics, she had to go to work for \$7 a week.

IN CONTRAST, Ethel's family, despite Mrs. Greenglass' laments about her daughter's singing instead of getting a job, seemed more understanding. (But Rhina had forgot how short was the "breathing spell" they allowed Ethel before she landed her clerical job. It was from other sources that the date of Ethel's first job was ascertained.)

"Then there was the bread," Rhina said. "I loved to go over to Sheriff St. on Fridays, when the odor of freshly baked Chalah (baked for the Sabbath holiday) filled the flat. And I was always offered some."

The little common courtesy touched the other daughter of the Lower East Side whose life was even more bare of luxuries than Ethel's, and to this day it obviously seemed a fine and generous act for them to share their fresh Chalah with her.

(In next week's Sunday Worker Gertrude's recollections of Ethel in the '30s will be set forth.)

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# Academic Freedom's Acid Test

Shall McCarthy stop the Jefferson School from teaching Marxism? Hundreds of educators say 'No!'

THERE is a very busy nine-story school building in downtown Manhattan—hardly two miles from Wall Street—that has worried the big business rulers of our country for nearly ten years; and now they're trying to close it down.

It is the Jefferson School of Social Science. Between 8,000 and 10,000 workers attend its classes every year to "learn the score"—about high living costs, the threat of war, the oppression of Negroes and other minority peoples, discrimination against women, and thought-control "McCarthyism."

Here they study the history and role of the labor movement, what the working class can do to lead our nation toward full democracy and peace, and why socialism is both necessary and inevitable.

This is the only school in the U. S. where working people can go to learn, from Marxists, just what it is that Marxism-Leninism teaches about the big problem of our society. And that is precisely why the Attorney General is trying to get the Subversive Activities Control Board to close its doors, under "registration" provisions of the 1950 McCarran Act.

BUT A VISITOR to the Jefferson School these days finds nothing to suggest that the political struggle to exist is being allowed to interfere with the educational program. Rather, one is impressed with the confident manner in which its leaders are getting ready for their "new and enlarged" fall term, which begins next week.

They are busy preparing study outlines for approximately 100 classes, filling last-minute teacher vacancies, interviewing students, conferring with teachers, checking on supplies in the street-front Jefferson Bookshop and in the library, opening up the Club Jefferson student lounge, and inspecting repair and painting work still under way.

Interrupt one of them, and he tells you that this fall term is of special importance; for it "rounds

out our tenth year of continuous operation . . . we've taught more than 100,000 workers during that time." Press a little more, and he mentions "big plans for our Tenth Anniversary Celebration in January." Try to prolong the conversation, and he suggests that you "come back in about two weeks, after this fall term rush is over."

Members of the staff are going right ahead with their reorganized and expanded program of Marxist education; and it is fitting that they should—for they are the bearers of a long and honorable tradition in American working-class education.

THOSE who exploit the workers of our country and plunder its natural resources try to make the people believe that Marxism is some alien and sinister ideology sent over here from the Soviet Union since the Russian Revolution of 1917. But the fact is that Marxism has been taught continuously in the U. S. for more than a century.

Indeed, Marxian socialism was introduced into the U. S. by none other than Karl Marx and Frederick Engels, themselves, through Marx's articles in the New York Tribune, which he served as European correspondent from 1851 to 1862. Moreover, through voluminous correspondence, these founders of Marxism gave continual guidance to leaders of the young American working-class movement from 1848 through the death of Engels in 1895.

Teaching and learning Marxism was a major part of the program of the Communist Club of New York, founded in 1857. So it was also in the thirty sections comprising the American branch of the First International, which by 1872 enrolled some 5,000 members in Chicago, San Francisco, Washington, D. C., New Orleans, Newark, Springfield and New York City.

The distribution and study of millions of copies of Marxist literature was the very "life blood" of the rapidly growing Socialist movement, especially during the

early 1900's; and so it has continued with the expanding Communist movement since World War I.

Still further development of Marxist education during recent decades came through the establishment of a whole series of "workers' schools" and "people's schools" in different parts of the country. Chief among them was the Workers School in New York City, founded in 1924. At the peak of its development, around 1936-37, this school enrolled more than 1,000 students and maintained annexes in fourteen towns and neighborhoods in and around New York.

This is the tradition out of which the Jefferson School of Social Science was born. It was founded through the merger of the Workers School and the three-years-old School for Democracy, opening its doors for the first time in February, 1944. Ever since that date, in its original location at 575 Avenue of the Americas, the Jefferson School has continued to operate as a Marxist educational institution—"for all working people, Negro and white. Open to everyone, regardless of color or nationality, creed or political belief—no matter how much or little their previous schooling."

THE McCARTHYITES in our Government will have a hard time trying to close the Jefferson School of Social Science; for its roots are deep among the people, and its supporters many—throughout our country and abroad.

Probably no school in the country can match the Jefferson School as regard the loyalty and devotion of its students. Not only do they work to build the School by enrolling their fellow-workers and neighbors; they also raise thousands of dollars each term to supplement the income derived from very low registration fees. There are many, many thousands of these students and former students, in New York and all over the country. They will fight to defend their School.

The attack on the Jefferson School is arousing concern among many professionals who are far re-

moved from the Marxist movement, especially in the colleges and universities. They see this attack as an added threat to academic freedom generally, and are writing President Eisenhower and Attorney General Herbert Brownell, Jr., protesting their efforts to close the School as an alleged "Communist front" organization.

MORE THAN a hundred of these leaders have already signed

a formal statement, declaring that "any attempt to suppress the teaching of Marxism in such an institution as the Jefferson School of Social Science represents a serious threat to all free inquiry." They include leading professors of Yale, Harvard, Princeton, Morehouse, Stanford, Cornell, and many other universities; together with eminent ministers, lawyers, writers and

(Continued on Page 14)



THE JEFFERSON SCHOOL AT NIGHT

## 'QUOTES' FROM THE TRADE UNION NEWSPAPERS

# The Lie of 'Creeping Socialism'

By Federated Press  
History—and  
the Future

Twenty years ago this month—in September 1933—when millions of people were losing their savings at the depth of the depression, the American Bankers Assn. stubbornly fought against the insurance of bank deposits. The proposed Federal Deposit Insurance Corp., was termed "Socialistic"—although its purpose was to keep banks, as well as their depositors, solvent. Today, bank deposit insurance is generally accepted as a good thing. . . . Today, the smearing continues. Public housing, to help poor families live in decency and a minimum of comfort, is "Socialistic." Public power to help workers, farmers and small businessmen, is "creeping Socialism." National health insurance, to permit families to get medical attention without fearing the doctor's bill, is more of the same. . . . And so it goes.

AFL News-Reporter

### Who Are the Socialists?

In the preamble to the U.S. Constitution, the framers used the phrase "promote the general welfare," to describe one of the objectives of the national gov-

ernment they were establishing. More than a century and a half later, the "welfare" concept of state is being ridiculed by reactionary interests. . . . Who really gets the "welfare" that is be-

ing so vigorously condemned? In the 5-year period, 1949-1953, when we have been hearing so much condemnation of the "welfare state," the comparatively few who are engaged in busi-

ness received over four times as much government aid as the millions who labor for a living and almost twice as much as the millions in agriculture.

Trainman News

### LITTLE CLOUD NOW; WILL IT GROW?



—John Beer in Labor, Journal of 15 Standard Nail Labor Organizations

Here's how labor feels about the rose-tinted economic prophecies that the government keeps handing out. The above cartoon, reprinted from Labor, official weekly newspaper of 15 rail unions, reveals the growing fear among workers and small

farmers that present economic policy is leading toward a bust. Last week's developments lent new weight to this fear. It brought stories of continued fall in farm incomes, layoffs in auto, swelling inventories and falling consumer purchases.

### Dangerous Dulles

Reports from the summer White House in Denver deny that President Eisenhower is "much concerned" over the activities of his Secretary of State, John Foster Dulles. Maybe the President isn't much concerned. But if he isn't, we gravely fear that he lacks a grasp of the significance of international events. For we believe that Mr. Dulles is pursuing a course which at best can only dissipate American prestige and worst might involve us in a shooting war over half the globe.

Rochester Labor News

### Durkin's Resignation

What is surprising about Martin Durkin's resignation as Secretary of Labor is that it wasn't tendered sooner. A capable, conscientious man, used to getting things done, Durkin was ignored at Cabinet meetings, his counsel unsought in the field he is an expert in, and pledges made to him were broken. Furthermore you can't expect a pro-labor Democrat to get along with those anti-labor Republicans anyway.

El Paso Labor Advocate

# The Worker

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## A chat with the reader



IN THESE days when the financial spectre is haunting our paper and the McCarthys, big and little, are diligently searching for ways to silence us, and circulation advances at the pace of the snail, it is deeply satisfying to get a letter from a reader like this one from P. H.:

"The 'modest doubt' of Virginia Gardner about her series, 'The Two Immortals,' is so charming as to still more enhance the value and fascinating interest of her series. Every word about beloved Ethel is priceless and highly appreciated by every admirer of ethical beauty. Thank you very much, Virginia, blessed your hands; and go ahead and give us more and more of the stories of that immortal pair."

WE WERE very happy to be able to give our readers the profile of Juan Marinello, the Cuban patriot and political refugee, by A. B. Magil, who is especially qualified to write the piece. Not only is Magil a student of Latin America. From personal knowledge of Marinello he is able to give us a three-dimensional picture of the beloved Cuban leader. Magil, or Abe as he is known to his friends, spent almost three years in Mexico, from 1950-52, and frequently wrote for this paper. Before that, in 1948, he was our correspondent in Israel, and simultaneously collected material for his book, *Israel in Crisis*, published in 1950. Abe is co-author of another book, *The Peril of Fascism*, which, appearing in 1933, did much to arouse the American people to the menace of war and reaction. Among the many pamphlets he wrote two had an especially large circulation: *The Truth about Father Coughlin* in 1935, and *Socialism: What's In It for You*, in 1946. Abe was an editor of *New Masses* for 10 years and is now an associate editor of *Masses* and *Mainstream*. He is married and has a daughter ten and a half years old. Asked what his hobby is, Abe implied that this was an invasion of his privacy but pressed for an answer he said, "The Brooklyn Dodgers."

WE HAVE had many nice words from our readers about Joseph North's piece in last week's issue on the Lucille Ball story. We think it was a good piece, too, but we think it would have been better if somehow between our desk and the printing press a couple of paragraphs had not been dropped out. In those particular para-

graphs Joe pointed out that the TV industry had about eight million dollars tied up in the "I Love Lucy" program and that this provided a powerful incentive to powerful forces to see that Lucy was "cleared." We apologize to Joe and to our readers for the omission.

THE NEWS that Judge Harold Medina had dismissed the government's suit against 17 investment banking firms for conspiracy to violate the anti-trust laws came over the ticker Tuesday afternoon. This recalled that day back in 1947 when Tom Clark, then Attorney General, called a press conference to announce that the Justice Department had prepared the suit against the big investment bankers. Present at that news conference were Rob Hall, then our Washington editor, and Joseph North, then a *New Masses* editor. Time passed. It certainly did! It was not until 1950 that the trial actually started. And in the interim, Medina had "distinguished" himself as a true friend of big business by railroading the 11 Communist leaders to prison and thereby made himself a safe bet to try the case of the investment bankers. Many of the details of those drawn-out proceedings have long since been reported in our pages by Art Shields. And then came the climax, which surprised no one. Before judges like Medina, workers are always guilty and bankers are always innocent.

THE WORKER'S financial situation is so precarious that we feel it necessary to impress it on the minds of our friends, the readers, by devoting valuable page one space to it. But that does not exclude some additional discussion of the problem in this column. We think the point which should not be forgotten is that our country is a graveyard of progressive newspapers. We can all remember three or four or even a dozen such fighting publications, depending on how long we have been around, which have been unable to keep up the uneven battle against the tide of reactionary pressures. There is only one guarantee that *The Worker* will not follow these publications into oblivion. That guarantee is the devotion and financial support of its readers. Unless we can count on that, we are indeed goners. Since this is the issue, it is clear that whether we continue to carry on the fight depends on YOUR five or ten dollars. And since time is so important, please rush it in to P.O. Box 136, Cooper Station, New York 3, N. Y.

# We Pick Dodgers In Less Than 7

By LESTER RODNEY

WE PICK the Brooklyn Dodgers to beat the New York Yankees and win the first World Championship in the borough's history. We don't think the Series will go the full seven games, and when it's all over we think the Dodgers of 1953 will be firmly established with greatest baseball machines of all time.

## Schedule and Pitching Guesses

Wednesday at Stadium—Reynolds vs. Erskine.

Thursday at Stadium—Lopat vs. Roe.

Friday at Ebbets Field—Raschi vs. Loes.

Saturday at Ebbets Field—? ? ? ?

Also Sunday at Ebbets Field, Monday and Tuesday at Stadium if necessary. First team to win 4 games wins Series.

The basis of our prediction is the fact that it was a very close series last year and the Dodgers are much better this season while the Yanks are just about as they were. The Dodger improvement over the team which took the Series to the 8th inning of the final game is in Roy Campanella's full emergence as the game's most terrific slugger; Duke Snider's blossoming into greatness; Carl Furillo over his eye trouble, having his

top season; Jim Gilliam infusing new youth and speed in the infield and leadoff skill into the batting order; Gil Hodges over his late '52 slump and also having his best season; Carl Erskine having matured into a 20-game winning ace to lift the pitching structure.

IN LAST MONDAY'S *Daily Worker* this writer made public his vote for the "Sporting News" major league All-star team, selected by polling all members of the Baseball Writers Association. Outside of the pitching, four of the regulars on my team were Dodgers, namely Hodges at 1st, Snider in center, Furillo in right and Campanella catcher. Two days later the United Press baseball writer Steve Snider did an article on his vote. He had not only those four Dodgers, but Peewee Reese as the All-star shortstop as well (we had Rizzuto) making it five Dodgers of the eight All-star regulars for the major league All-star team!

And remember, this leaves out Jackie Robinson, still of All-star caliber though a shift to leftfield cost him the All-star spot, and Billy Cox, the best fielding 3d baseman in the game batting near .300 this year as well.

HOW CAN SUCH a team with the most explosive batting order since the Yanks of 1927 be stopped in a World Series showdown? Only by a collapse of the pitching.

This is still the lingering nightmare for Brooklyn fans. Espinoza they are sure will perform well. But old Preacher Roe, near the end of the string, may be batted out in the second game, and there will come the parade of ineffectiveness with Loes, Meyer, Milliken, Labine and Black thrown desperately into the gap in vain, while the Yanks' Big Three of Reynolds, Raschi and Lopat prevail once again.

That is the dark picture. On the other hand we find that Roe has in both Series starts against the Yanks, in '49 and '52, won his game at the Stadium, where he is again being spotted to get the help of the big outfield spaces. Loes pitched a good game last year, losing on a balk. The pitching COULD turn out good enough if the big guns of the Dodgers boom as they have all year.

WILL THEY? We say yes—not necessarily to pile up big scores. World Series games usually run to defense—but enough to win the Series. I don't think Raschi can come back a second strong game in a short series any more, and I think the Dodgers will hit Lopat, Ford and Reynolds hard.

Outside of pitching, this Brooklyn team could be the greatest ever assembled. And the Yankee pitching edge doesn't look THAT big this year.

So it's batter up at the Stadium, 1.05 p.m. Wednesday, with Erskine and Lopat the probable adversaries, though Stengel may switch to Reynolds. Thursday again at the Stadium, with Roe against Whitey Ford the possibility, and then to Brooklyn on Friday, Saturday, and Sunday, back to the Stadium Monday and Tuesday.

If necessary. We think not. A Dodger victory in less than seven games is our prediction.

It's been a long time coming. Brooklyn would blow its lid. And a Dodger victory would make a lot of fans outside of Brooklyn happy too.

## That Formidable Yankee Big 3

These are the formidable Big Three Yankee pitching aces who stand between Brooklyn's powerhouse and its first World Series victory.

ALLIE REYNOLDS.—Now that he's established and near the end of his career, Allie doesn't mind telling anyone that he'll be 37 soon and that, like many ballplayers fearful of being considered too old, he dropped a couple of years off his age when he first came up.

Born in Bethany, Okla., of Creek Indian parentage, Allie won a scholarship to Oklahoma A&M through his great track performances at high school, where he ran the 100 in 9.8 and broke schoolboy javelin records.

In college, he became a football and baseball star too, though he had never played either before. "I'm sorry now I ever played football," he says, "It probably set back my big league career three years till I got rid of the stiff muscles."

The compactly built 200 pound six footer was a great back, so good that he got a pro offer from the New York Giants, but wisely choose baseball as his career instead. The Dodgers, whom he has beaten four times in two World Series, wish he had stuck to football.

When he was 18, young Allie married his boyhood sweetheart, Earlene, who is quite an athlete in her own right, and plays him even in golf. The Reynolds have three children, a boy of 16, girl of 14 and boy of 11.

Traded to the Yanks for Joe Gordon in 1947, Allie blossomed into stardom. In 1951 he hurled two no hitters, one against Cleveland, the other against the Red Sox. With Ted Williams last at bat in the 9th inning of the second no hitter, catcher Berra dropped an easy foul fly. Reynolds nodded to him not to worry about it and got the mighty Ted to foul-up again. This time Berra made a fine catch, and Allie was the first American League pitcher to hurl two no hitters in one season.

VIC RASCHI.—Another all round athlete was this star pitcher, born almost 35 years ago in Springfield, Mass. In high school he was a star football end and basketball player, as well as baseball star. The Yanks wanted to put him in their farm system when he graduated, but Vic wanted a college education, and got a scholarship to William and Mary. He holds

a Bachelor of Science diploma, too. At college he met his wife to be, Sally, who lived in Rochester. The Raschis now live in Conesus, N.Y., have two children, and also have "adopted" a French war orphan whom they have never seen, but whose upkeep they pay for.

Vic spent three years in the service in World War Two, and came up to the Yanks briefly at the tail-end of the 1946 season. In '47 he went to Portland, but was recalled and helped the Yanks to their pennant. Ever since he has been a mainstay. The Yanks call him "Mr. Pork Chops" for the way he comes up to win the money games, like the pennant clincher against the Red Sox on the season's last day in 1949, a key 1-0 win over Feller at Cleveland two years ago, the crushing shutout of the surging White Sox at Comiskey Park this season . . . etc.

Raschi thinks the best game he ever pitched was the first game of the 1950 World Series at Philly, where he won 1-0, with a 2-hitter, both singles, and got the first 13 and last 11 batters in order. Vic holds the record for retiring consecutive batters. He got the last 20 in a row in beating Feller in that 1-0 game, and in his next game got the first 12 Red Sox he faced.

ED LOPAT, the chunky southpaw from the sidewalks of New York, came to the Yanks from the White Sox for Bill Wight and Aaron Robinson in 1948, and what a deal that was for the champs. Now 35, Lopat has never lost a World Series game.

Other players in the league refer to him disgustedly as "The Junk Man," meaning he has no fast ball, at least none that he dares put over the plate, and gets by on a great variety of dinky stuff, meticulously controlled and beautifully varied.

After losing to Lopat, a team usually says, "Just wait till the next time we get him."

His record shows that they're still waiting.

So there it is, a tough old trio to beat in any World Series, even if they went in with a team of semi-pros behind them. Other Yankee pitchers, Whitey Ford, Johnny Sain, Jim McDonald, Bob Kuzava and Tom Gorman, all are capable of helping, and there is no question whatsoever that the Yankees have a big pitching advantage over the Dodgers.

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"FROM HERE TO ETERNITY"

# A New - Look Film to Polish the High - Brass

By JOSEPH NORTH  
**ACCORDING** to the jumbo-sized advertisements of the Capitol theatre in New York the movie "From Here to Eternity" is packing them in. The ad quotes the World-Telegram's editorial page which said ecstatically this motion picture "... may well be the greatest movie ever produced."

With deference to Roy Howard's editorialists it isn't that. It doesn't belong in the same class with Grapes of Wrath or half a dozen great pictures that come to mind. But it is an absorbing film, it has something which most Hollywood pictures do not have these days, and that merits some special scrutiny.

The film essays to give us a picture of army life, or more specifically, the enlisted man's life before millions of ordinary citizens poured into the service after Pearl Harbor. The time is immediately before the Japanese sneak-attack and the place is in the Schofield Barracks of Hawaii.

BRIEFLY, the story focussed on the life of one company and the central figures in the outfit. Captain Holmes, the commanding officer, is a good-for-nothing wastrel, a conqueror of the boudoirs, a shirker who avoids his duties by shunting them onto the capable shoulders of his First Sergeant Milton Warden, effectively played by Burt Lancaster. A young soldier, Private Prewitt, played by Montgomery Clift, comes into the detachment from another outfit which he left because his job as chief bugler was given to another chap in a little episode of bar-

racks politics. He happens also to be a first-class middleweight who has given up the ring after accidentally blinding a good friend in a training bout.

Capt. Holmes believes he can make the grade as major by turning out a stable of boxers good enough to win regimental honors. Prewitt becomes his enemy by doggedly refusing to take up the gloves again. The officer and his string of hardboiled pugilists who were awarded stripes resolve to break Prewitt so that he would agree to enter the ring again. Much of the plot revolves around the brutal going-over Prewitt gets for his courageous obstinacy; and it is brutal indeed. The audience goes along with Prewitt, rooting for the underdog in this barracks struggle who would die before he would surrender.

BEFORE he dies, this stubborn lad has won the friendship of Sergeant Warden who started out as a stooge for the shiftless captain and he has become the best friend of Angelo Maggio, played by Frankie Sinatra, whose talents as an actor startle the audience. Maggio is portrayed as a boyish, laughing youngster and he captures the audience with his performance. True, his sights (as well as the rest of the men) don't rise above the barracks life and the surcease from it that is found in the brothels and the bars.

Maggio ends up in a stockade after a drinking bout where he is systematically tortured by the brute in charge. Prewitt, his friend, who enlisted because he had no family, no roots, no future—"I found a home in the Army"—has the friendship of a brother for young Maggio and he takes on the



brute who virtually murdered the young soldier. The sadist pulls a knife and there is a slambang fight in a dark Honolulu alley in which knives flash and Prewitt wins. The brute is dead but the avenger is badly slashed. He staggers to the home of his girl friend, Lorene, played by Donna Reed, whom he met in a "night club" which is actually a thinly-veiled house of prostitution. It is not called that in deference to the morality censors. Prewitt is AWOL while she nurses him. Then comes Pearl Harbor and he reels back to his outfit and is shot accidentally and killed by his own buddies on the lookout for enemy saboteurs.

THAT'S the main thread: inter-

woven are several love stories. One is the affair between the Captain's wife and First Sergeant Warden, the other is the pathetic romance between Prewitt and his nightclub "hostess."

The captain's wife is effectively portrayed as a woman who is outraged by her husband's busy philandering and who has come to the disillusioned decision that sauce for the goose is... The captain was the cause of her baby's death and her incapability of bearing children again.

An army barracks is no place for a secret and her several affairs are common gossip in the ranks. Sergeant Warden's love for the Captain's wife and hers for him is portrayed as something genuine, no backalley affair, and she asks her husband for a divorce so that she can remarry. The jealous captain wants the name of the man. "You of all people to ask that," his wife muses coldly. "Why is it so different when it's the woman?" Holmes is stumped and blusters his inane explanation, "Well, it's just different, that's all."

HER plans to marry the sergeant are wrecked when she asks him to study and become an officer. He hesitates but decides finally that he cannot, for that he feels, would be betraying his men. "I'm just an enlisted man," he says and he proposes to stay with his buddies.

Prewitt's love affair founders when he leaves his sweetheart to rejoin his outfit after Pearl Harbor is hit. His sweetheart, the little night-club hostess (read prostitute) who comes from a poor Oregon family had dreamt of piling up a little fortune so that she can return home to become "proper,"

marry a "proper" husband, in short, so that she can achieve respectability by the only ways she feels it can be won, i.e. by having some money in the bank—a wry comment on today's ethics that is not lost on the audience.

Though there is something off the Hollywood norm in the portraiture of both these women, its essential thesis remains: the woman's place is in the bedroom, preferably in the marital state but not necessarily so.

IT SEEMS to me that much of the film's popularity is anchored in the scenes portraying the harshness and cruelty of army life, and conversely, the scenes of friendship and loyalty which exist between the victims. Veterans who have been through the mill will suffer with the victims of the senseless brutalities the movie depicts. This, I believe, is the film's primary appeal to Americans who have a deeprooted hostility to barracks civilization. This aspect of the picture, wittingly or not, jibes with the American's long-standing opposition to universal military training and essentially his desire for a civilian world, a nation at peace with the world.

This could not be the original intention of the Army. A Pentagon spokesman announced that it had collaborated with the producers of the film though it now "regrets" the final product. Yet the Army, "paradoxically," a news service wrote, is showing the picture in its halls. The Navy, on the other hand, has barred the film.

The answer to this paradox, it seems to me, lies in the fact that the picture shows the high brass (Continued on Page 14)

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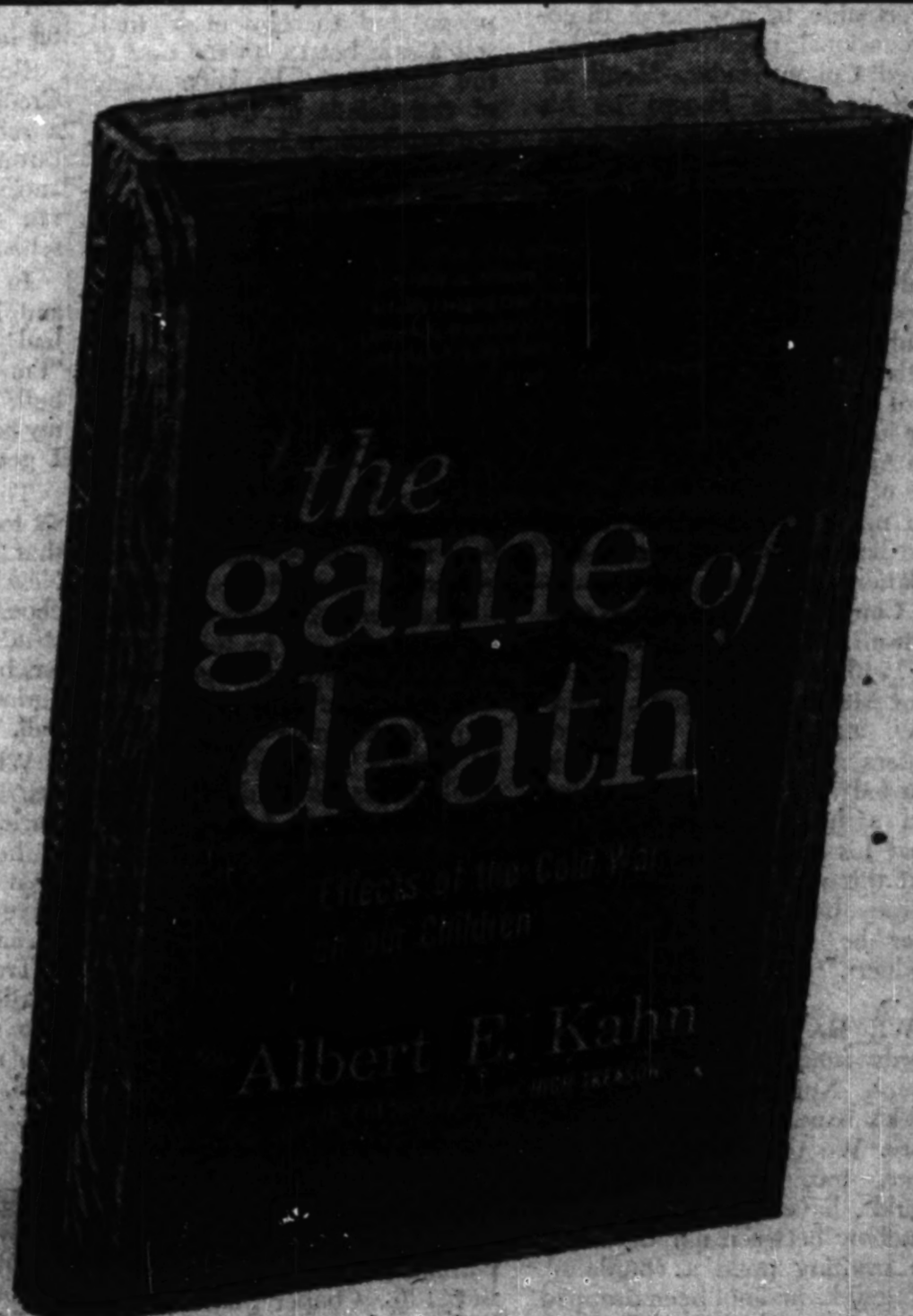
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## AFL Meeting

(Continued from Page 1)

ance, schools, taxes, prices, living standards, how the national wealth is being plundered.

Sharp as the AFL's attacks were on the administration, its position on foreign policy, however, continued in support of the administration. A sizable section of the executive council's 350-page report to the convention was a restatement in more vicious terms than ever of the AFL's past pro-war line. There is practically no evidence in that report or in Meany's keynote speech, of the influence of Adlai Stevenson's position that "the door to the conference room is the door to peace."

MORE EVIDENT is the influence of the Truman wing of the Democratic Party—a veiled regret that there is a truce in Korea and criticism of the Eisenhower administration for some of the small tapering off in appropriations for plane and other arms production.

There was on crack in foreign policy, however, and it may prove a very important one. The convention, through Meany's keynote speech and a resolution it is certain to adopt, sharply denounced the move of the West German Adenauer government to impose state control over the West German trade union federation because of its alleged violation of "political neutrality" in the recent election. Meany saw the pattern as following that of Hitler. Back of Adenauer government's move he saw the Ruhr cartels who backed Hitler taking the familiar fascist step of first going after the labor unions.

THERE IS APPARENTLY no unanimity on the issue. Irving Brown, the AFL's agent in Europe, saw in the Adenauer victory a "great victory" of "democracy." On the other hand Henry Ruiz, the AFL's agent in Germany, in accord with Meany, went all out in describing the Adenauer regime as a reactionary fascist-like power and he denounced Secretary of State Dulles' interference in the German election on the side of Adenauer.

There was not a word in the AFL convention, however, to question basically the foreign policy that produced an Adenauer.

The AFL's representatives abroad, notably Brown and Serafino Ramualdi (Latin America), painted a very pessimistic picture for the pro-war people. They complained that everywhere they found disappointment in U. S. policy and sharp hostility. Brown made much of the Berlin "riots" to "balance" the picture.

The AFL convention did the expected by the formal expulsion of the International Longshoremen's Association on the ground that the union took no steps to clean out the criminals running it. With the move came also a decision to charter another union of longshoremen which is to be under the supervision of a committee of five AFL vice-presidents for "at least a year."

"King" Joe Ryan sang his swan song before the delegates. He pleaded with them to remember his many years of struggle against Communism, against Harry Bridges and how as far back as the twenties he was assigned by the AFL to "investigate" Communism in the fur union. He insisted that the funds, which a 30-count indictment charges he stole from the union, "was money used to fight Communism."

The AFL leaders, who make up the bulk of the convention, listened to him in silence and cast a vote of 72,362 against 785 to toss him out.

THE CONVENTION is still to act on the jurisdictional monkey wrench tossed into its midst by the Building Trades Department of the AFL. Those craft unions charge they have jurisdictional claim against "every" AFL affiliate.

This appears to be mainly the doing of Bill Hutchinson, the Republican boss over the carpenters,

and a power in the Building Trades. Obviously, labor unity is not to the liking of the Eisenhower administration and its supporters feel this is as good a time as any to put in a jurisdictional claim.

They were sharply denounced by Meany for precipitating a "civil war."

## Poor Richard Gets Cold Shoulder



NIXON

Vice-President Richard Nixon was greeted with derisive laughter and stony silence at the AFL Convention Wednesday when he sought to defend the Administration's record.

Veteran labor reporter George Morris wrote: "Not in all the years this writer covered labor gatherings has a high government spokesman, not to speak of the Vice-President, been accorded so cold and hostile a reception."

Adding to the anger of the AFL delegates was a message from President Eisenhower, lauding the Taft-Hartley law as a "substantial contribution" to "sound" labor practices.

## United Nations Peace Talks

(Continued from Page 4)

accept the rigged political conference which the seventh General Assembly had adopted last August.

But in New Delhi, opening a parliamentary debate on foreign policy, India's Prime Minister Nehru accused the Eisenhower Administration and its Latin American satellite regimes of "flouting the will of Asia" and weakening chances for a permanent settlement of world problems. Nehru also demanded the admission of People's China to the UN.

Saturday: Soviet representative Andrei Vishinsky proposed that the General Assembly reopen debate on the composition of the Korean peace conference, and invite the representatives of the North Korean side to assist in arranging the conference.

Monday: In his opening speech in the general debate, Vishinsky again urged reconsideration of the political conference. If the "justified demands of the Chinese side concerning the composition of the conference... were not met," he said, "then the sovereign rights of these peoples and states would be directly infringed upon."

Tuesday: Following rejection of the Soviet proposal by the U. S.-controlled bloc on the steering committee, the issue went to the General Assembly. There, the voting majority again obeyed the State Department diktat that the UN should not even discuss the question again, much less change its position. It mustered 40 votes against reconsideration to eight in favor and ten abstentions.

Thus, the voting majority, having rigged the conference after denying the North Koreans and Chinese any voice in arranging it and after excluding Asian neutrals from attending it, refused to budge one iota despite their knowledge of North Korean, Chinese and Asian opposition. In effect, they said, "Take it or leave it!" With the

mid-October deadline for starting the Korean political conference drawing near, the North Koreans and Chinese had no alternative to accepting the U. S. diktat but other forms of struggle for a genuine peace conference.

OTHER ISSUES were also joined in the Dulles-Vishinsky statement. The most important of these which are capable of resolution through the UN was the issue of disarmament. With the Atlantic alliance powers seizure of the Soviet Union's hydrogen bomb announcement to intensify rearmament measures, the world's peoples looked to the UN for moves further to relax international tension.

Dulles proposed further study of technical problems of disarmament, declared the Eisenhower Administration opposed any ban on mass destruction weapons and disarmament while world tension existed.

Vishinsky said this was putting the cart before the horse, that rearmament bred tension, consequently disarmament would relax tension. He submitted a comprehensive proposal—later placed on the Assembly agenda after a struggle of measures to avert a new war and promote international cooperation. The Soviet proposal called for: (1) an immediate ban of atomic, hydrogen and other weapons of mass destruction, with a system of strict international inspection and control; (2) one-third reduction of armed forces of the five Great Powers within one year; to be followed by an international peace conference for universal general disarmament; (3) dismantling of military bases in foreign territories; (4) outlawing by all UN member-states of propaganda stimulating hostility and stirring hatred among the peoples and preparing for a new world war.

## United Nations Peace Talks

(Continued from Page 4)

dictator Franco of Spain neared conclusion, a pact which even the pro-Eisenhower New York Times viewed as "undesirable." The charge came also as Washington was trying frantically to whip Western Europe into line to accept by former Hitlerite generals.

ON THE SAME DAY that Ferguson spoke, Dulles stepped forward in the UN General Assembly. His task was a bit more complicated. He needed to reassure the "fallies" who were breaking away on the peace issue as well as the peace sentiment at home which Stevenson had recognized. But he also had to please the inevitable war gang that ran Congress. The result was a speech which wrapped a sugary coat around a position of "give in to all our demands first. Then we'll talk."

Even President Eisenhower emerged from his vacation retreat to address a \$100-a-plate Republican dinner in Boston. Demagogically taking credit for the Korean truce which had been forced on the Administration by worldwide and domestic pressure, Eisenhower held out not a single hope for lasting peace. Instead, he called for greater "sacrifice" to prosecute the cold-war program. Ignoring the demand for peace negotiations, he urged continued effort to build war "coalitions," the alliances which Stevenson saw floundering against the great demand for peace talks.

Even Mrs. Hobby, who has seldom, if ever, been known to speak on foreign policy, was brought out to defend the Administration's course. McCarthy and his competitor in slander, Sen. William E. Jenner of Indiana, came out with new "reports" in an effort to keep the label "subversive" on any peace move.

THERE IS GOOD REASON for the frenzy of those whose greatest fear is "any compromise

with peace. The issue of peace talks has been thrust into the center arena whether they like it or not. They know that a people's counter offensive behind this issue could mark the beginning of the end for the McCarthyites, for the soak-the-poor economy, for swollen arms profits. It could bring the emergence in the 1954 elections of a bloc of Congressmen whose primary allegiance would be to the democratic core of the country—labor, small farmers, the Negro people.

The GOP high command has wheeled out its big guns to stop the movement for peace talks. A similar mobilization has not yet appeared from the Democrats. More important, the labor movement has not yet taken up this issue.

Whether labor and the common people can make a political comeback will depend in great measure on the unions coming forward on behalf of peace negotiations as opposed to the policy of inevitable war.

This new great debate on foreign policy—especially Stevenson's speech, with all its hedging—provides a new opportunity and a new responsibility for labor to come forward as the heart of the crusade for peace.

## Mine, Mill

(Continued from Page 2)

progressive and militant tradition. But it was equally noted that Mine-Mill is one of the most respected organizations because it proved its strength against the combined force of the big four in copper, both by a general tieup of the copper industry in 1951 and its wage victory this year without a strike.

The delegates didn't seem to worry over the new red-baiting attacks being prepared against the union by congressional committees. They displayed confidence in their strength. But a series discussion took place and action was prepared to beat the Butler anti-labor bill and to push the fight for repeal of the chain of laws, including the Smith, McCarran, McCarran-Walter and Taft-Hartley and for acquittal of Clinton Jencks, indicted under the Taft-Hartley affidavit.

An all-around program for civil rights, was adopted. A demonstration of the union's progress in this respect was evident by the convention's composition—about a fifth of it of Negroes, and many Mexican-Americans of southwest mines. Those delegates took a very active part in the convention.

The union chalked up a new advance by the support of the overwhelming majority of the delegates for the nomination of Asbury Howard for the Eastern vice-presidency. Howard is Mine-Mills outstanding Negro leader in the South. He has been active in its organization among the ore miners of Alabama since the 30s. Significantly, he was placed in nomination for the high office by Charles Wilson, the incumbent vice-president who stepped out of the post. Wilson is white.

The union's position for a peace policy was joined into one resolution with its stand for economic progress based on peace. The convention observed that Adlai Stevenson voiced some of the ideas the union expressed for years and for which it was denounced. Note was especially taken of his statement that the "door to the conference room is the door to peace."

The union called for common action with all other forces for peace economy to fill the needs of the people. That was supplemented by a score of resolutions calling for expansion of housing, school construction, a health program, social security, and other social objectives.

A GROUP, based mainly in the Butte, Mont. local headed by William Mason, board member of the

area, was defeated by a 90 percent majority on each test. Mason was most distinguished for his speeches attacking the Soviet Union. He drew a standing vote of only 18 on his resolution demanding that Mine-Mills paper refrain from dealing with international issues.

Mason's group put forward Charles McLean of the Montana delegation as candidate against Maurice Travis for secretary-treasurer for a three-way race in next December's referendum. President John Clark and Vice-President Orville Larson are unopposed. Howard is opposed by a leader of the Mine-Mill local in Butte. There will be a contest on several of the board posts. The nominations of the four top pro-administration candidates were seconded from almost every important section of the union, outside Montana Butte, Local 1. Canada will elect a third vice-president in a conference of its own locals following a referendum approval of that provision in the constitution.

## UE Convention

(Continued from Page 2)

convention declared, "who pay the bulk of the taxes for the further enrichment of the corporations and it is the working people and their sons who die in the adventurist military gambles to which McCarthyism is dedicated."

THE UE PINPOINTED the chief legislative attack on labor movement as being embodied in the Butler Bill. This measure, which will come before congressional hearings in November, provides for government control over unions.

Sen. Butler, Republican of Maryland, author of this measure, was described here as "a stooge of McCarthy," elected with the invention of the Wisconsin senator in one of the most disgraceful smear election campaigns ever held in this country.

What brought the threat home to the delegates even more keenly was the fact that among them there were many of McCarthy's victims.

Some 15 UE leaders are currently facing persecution under the Smith Act, the McCarran Act, the Taft-Hartley Act, and by congressional and state inquisition committees.

It was Emspak who showed that McCarthy and his followers are the real "subversives" in America today and that "McCarthyism is Hitlerism."

"Our yardstick must be the measure of what is best for the people of America," he said, "and when McCarthyism seeks to destroy those unions that fight for a decent standard of living for the American people, is that for the good of America?"

From the delegates came a thundering reply: "Like hell it is!"

## Harlem Fire

(Continued from Page 1)

ways.

As I talked with housewives, gathered before the charred building, a representative of the Harlem Tenants Council was seeking to arrange a meeting to press for housing the homeless families. A meeting was arranged next door to the house of tragedy for the very next night.

"We didn't know what to do," one woman said. "We went to the Department of Welfare, but they gave us the run-around and told us to get a place to sleep with friends or relatives."

Another put in, "Just about all of the people on this block got stirred up over this fire, because they live in the same kind of buildings. We've got to do something about these fires—and where do they expect us to sleep? In the streets?"

They can't bring Rufina back, but the people in West 119 St. are getting together to prevent other children from dying needlessly fiery deaths.

## Ted Tinsley Says

### The Howard Plan

MRS. CHARLES HOWARD, acting Civil Defense Administrator, has just come out in favor of "family action" and "down to earth" defense protection. She is a leader of the back-to-the-caves movement which the "defense" program wants to substitute for a national peace policy.

Under her leadership we learn from a civil defense pamphlet the happy, happy news that atom bomb shelters of all types and design are now available. You can, for about forty dollars, construct a wooden lean-to shelter for four, or if you feel more extravagant, you can build yourself a reinforced concrete basement shelter for only \$1,000, labor costs included. I would suspect, just from the sound of it, that a reinforced concrete basement shelter for \$1,000 is probably more efficient than the \$40 wooden lean-to affair, but that's the nice part about these "defense" programs. You get protection according to income.

Mrs. Howard, incidentally, lives in Beacon Street in

Boston. This is not what you would call a depressed area. She has her very own bomb shelter on her property, and it is well-stocked. I'll bet that's not the only thing well-stocked in her Beacon Street home. I'm not sure, but I don't think she went in for the forty-dollar wooden lean-to.

Now Mrs. Howard doesn't want us to sit on our heels (most of whom are in Washington and rather hard to sit on from this distance). She wants us family folk to conduct our own family drills to keep us properly hysterical. She says that periodically we should sound the gong, round up the family, and take off to a scientifically stocked shelter complete with a three-day supply of food and fresh drinking water.

Well, I want to be cooperative, and when I read this I blew the big late one afternoon, lined up the family, and told them we were going to have a drill. I lined them up, all two of them, and marched them over to Charlie's. Charlie is a neighbor who has a nice apartment, a good water supply, and enough food for three days. His wife and kids were away for a few days.

When we arrived, Charlie was pleasant enough and asked what we wanted. I explained that we were having a drill, and that his apartment was the only place we

knew of where we could be sure of a three-day supply of food. Then we started cooking dinner.

I will say Charlie was rather pleasant about it until we took out the frozen steaks and started on the second day's dinner. Then he snarled and asked, "Haven't you guys got a home of your own? How about getting out?"

Naturally, I explained that it was dangerous to go out. The Good Humor man with his atomic disintegrator might come rolling down the street any moment. We finally convinced him, and when the three days were up, we went home.

A week later Charlie turned up at our house and started making up the spare bed. "What gives?" I asked.

"Family drill," he said. "The wife and kids will be over as soon as they have their bath."

Well, now, I took Charlie, marched him into the kitchen, and showed him that we had only one day's supply of food. He had to go home.

We are now having a family drill every week, and even though it is getting on Charlie's nerves, it is saving us a lot of money. We feel that we have Mrs. Howard to thank for this.

### FROM HERE TO ETERNITY

(Continued from Page 12)

in a pure white light. The investigating officers are outraged by their discovery that Captain Holmes has been brutal to Private Prewitt and the Pentagon spokesmen break the captain with a great show of wrath. We are told to believe there may be brutality in the lower echelons but that can only happen when the backs of the Big Brass are turned. The villain of the piece is a two-by-four Captain.

The film advises us that the five-star generals or their spokesmen (ready at any time to throw their troops against Labor when it goes on strike) want a standing army of equity and decency and we are asked to believe that the generals who are ready to throw the A-bomb around the world and who ordered jellied gas poured onto the innocent non-combatants of Korea are paragons of probity.

PREWITT was told that he could get justice if he would resort to the army code of regulations. But his own peculiar personal code forbade him. So essentially he made his own bed, you see, his downfall was due to his own bull-headed, unreasoning obstinacy. And despite everything, he, as well as Sergeant Warden, believe that all is for the best in this man's army and there is not a wisp of a suspicion voiced by anybody in the cast that it can become a more democratic army. It is what it is, forever and aye, amen.

There is much more that can be said about this "paradoxical" picture which space does not allow. The Pentagon officials would doubtless have preferred to show an idyllic life in the standing army but after all too many Americans have lived that life and they know it is something short of Paradise. Of course, nobody expects the barracks to be the equivalent of home and mother but many who will see this film, especially our mothers and future mothers, will be shaken by what it portrays. For Hollywood, so accustomed to filling the cup with the bitter brew of sadism did its job too well.

Much of the audience will go away remembering the scenes of the sergeants grinding their hobnails on the fingers of poor Prewitt, his forced marches and cruel, full-pack vigils. It is another question whether the audience will remember, as the picture tells you to, and as the Pentagon wants you to, that this brutal code of life transpires "unbeknownst" to the Big Brass which hastens to right wrong when it discovers the hor-

rid truth. It may well be that a considerable portion of the nation's youth will accept this film as the Big Brass wants it accepted.

THE NAVY, I suspect, is not sure the Army was successful, which may explain why the Admirals banned the film.

A few additional thoughts: we see here an army which is totally separated from the nation, the people from whom it sprung. There is no reference to anything transpiring on the home front, there is no sense of belonging, of being sons of a people. The Army is depicted as an institution in itself eternally gyrating in its own orbit like a separate planet of human existence. Which is okay with the Brass.

Further: there is no doubt that Hollywood's judgement is being swayed these days by a mighty factor: the absence of profitable audiences who are sticking close to their TV sets and rebelling against the film fare they get. The old formulas are found wanting and the moguls are perplexedly seeking new ways and means of luring you to the ticket-box. A continual diet of boy-meets-girl isn't satisfying nor are red-baiting melodramas. There is nothing in them akin to reality and hence there is virtually no public appeal. It is a concession to this reality that no red-baiting appears in this film. There is obviously plenty skirmishing in the Hollywood lots around scenes that purport to reflect some facts of life. I suspect that some of all this entered into the calculations of Columbia Pictures, Inc.

IT IS something for film-goers to ponder. They can, if they make their numbers and will felt, influence Hollywood to produce some pictures that let the breath of truth in. At least filmgoers can curb the worst excesses of the moguls.

It is nonsense to call "From Here to Eternity" the greatest film ever produced even though it is no ordinary run-of-the-mill film. I see it as a new-look effort by Hollywood on behalf of the Pentagon: the filmmakers permitted some secondary truths into the film in order to try to promote the basic premises of the Big Brass more effectively. I think the producers carefully calculated that the scenes of lower-echelon violence and cruelty would endow the picture with an atmosphere of objectivity and truth to swing its essential theses: that the virtuous little fathers in the Pentagon will right all wrongs.

### THE JEFFERSON SCHOOL

(Continued from Page 10)

trade union officials. Efforts to close the Jefferson School are bringing sharp reactions from abroad, especially in Latin America and Western Europe. A number of trade union and professional leaders there have published articles about the School in their journals, and sent letters of protest to our Government. They view this attack as further evidence of Amer-

ican imperialism's drive to war and fascism, and may be expected to intensify their support for the Jefferson School.

Yes, the McCarthyites are going to run into lots of trouble from friends of the Jefferson School. But right now, it seems, the officers of the School are most interested in workers they expect to enroll next week to "Learn the Score."

## The Public Power Steal

(Continued from Page 3)

England.

Here a new policy has been announced by the Interior Department. This is that preference will be given "local" development, rather than federal. What this means in practice is illustrated in the Hells Canyon giveaway which has aroused the citizenry of the Northwest.

When Douglas McKay, Secretary of Interior, withdrew a long-standing government opposition to private development of Hells Canyon he doomed the area to scarcity and high rates. The pretext was again "local" preference. In this case the "local" company is the Idaho Power Company—which is owned by Wall Street and England interests.

ONE OF THE bigger steals now underway involves Niagara power development. It had always been intended that this vast energy potential should be developed by the federal government, providing a plentiful supply of cheap electricity in that part of the country.

Instead a move began in the last session of Congress to hand over the Niagara rights to five private companies in New York, again under the slogan of "local" preference. Even New York's Gov. Dewey was rebuffed in his request for giving New York State the right to dispose of Niagara power development.

Dewey, also an ardent crusader against Creeping Socialism, felt that this would be too crude a move for his powerful Republican machine in New York. He would have preferred that this giveaway be handled more adroitly—hand the rights over to the state and then the state, in due course, would see that the private companies got the breaks.

BUT THE attack on Creeping Socialism was on. Those who led the assault in Congress would brook no delay, no circuitous route, to their goal—handing over the country to the men who backed Eisenhower to power. Not even Tom Dewey could slow it up.

The people, however, can halt and reverse it. In the Northwest, labor and the small farmers are the heart of the swelling protests against the Hell's Canyon steal. Any Congressman who wants to be re-elected in 1954 will have to think twice before bucking protests of this kind.

In other parts of the country where similar steals are being planned—New York, California's Central Valley, New England, the Southwest—there has not yet appeared an aroused opposition, partly because the consequences of the power giveaway has not yet been recognized. Question now is how long it will take before enough people get wise to this plunder plot and begin to fight back.

It will have to be done, or the people will find the crusade against Creeping Socialism an extremely expensive one.

## AMERICAN VOICES

A new poem by Walter Lowenfels

"AMERICAN VOICES are rising," Claudia Jones Communist leader and Smith Act victim writes to Walter Lowenfels, noted poet recently arrested under the Smith Act. "They will free the poet and the miner, the Negro worker and the organizer, and new poets will spell it out."

The following paragraphs are excerpts from her letter to Lowenfels:

"You know that I have thought of you often since the rogues of reaction have seen fit to add you and others in Philadelphia to their growing list of heroes and heroines of anti-fascist conviction and struggle for peace."

"One rebels with Lovejoy and Fuchik, with Cates and Davis, when one thinks of you."

"Believe it or not, I was reading your 'American Voices,' and its enthusiasm was helping me to health when the radio news came about you. How they reckon without their hosts! You and others, the defenders of Nelson, of Spring, of guidance to the myriads of fighters for the life of the Rosenbergs—in poetry and in prose—your voice they think is to be cut off now and buried!"

"Your own line, crying 'Peace is being born. Spring investigated the White House, Washington, D. C., and cited it for contempt,' speaks volumes."

"These American voices are rising, Walter, rising. They will free the poet and the miner, the Negro worker and the organizer, and new poets will spell it out..."

(AMERICAN VOICES is available at bookstores, or from the publishers, at ten cents a copy; special prices for orders of \$1 or more.)

## Portrait of a Cuban Patriot

(Continued from Page 5)

especially women, are very reserved with strangers, soon they were talking to him as to an old friend, telling him about their lives and problems. And of course he took their pictures.

I recall another trip with him, this time to the town of Toluca, about 40 miles from Mexico City. We met other friends there and spent much time in the famous Toluca market, topping it off with a feast at the home of a Cuban who was living in Mexico. On the return trip at night our car broke down, several miles outside of Toluca. It proved to be serious: a stone had punctured a hole in the crankcase. I started to walk back for help. Before I had gone very far I heard rapid footsteps behind me. It was Juan. Though it had turned cold and he was not too warmly dressed, he insisted on accompanying me.

FORTUNATELY we were soon picked up by a bus. Since at that time my Spanish was not adequate to such emergencies, Juan took command, arranged for a tow-car to bring back our unhappy vehicle, and then went hunting for a mechanic to solder the crankcase. This proved more difficult than had been anticipated, but Juan finally located him and the man went to work. While the rest of us waited for the repair job to be finished, Juan visited a couple of taverns—though he is not a drinking man—just to get acquainted and chew the fat. And so he converted a long night of dismal annoyances into a positive experience. Marinello is a hunted man, wanted to stand trial together with other Communist and peace

leaders on framed-up charges of having participated in the abortive anti-Batista rebellion of July 26 organized by misguided young Orthodoxos—one of the capitalist opposition parties. But wherever he may be, Juan Marinello is surrounded by a great forest of love—the love of his own people who cherish him as one of their best and dearest. One recalls the words which Marinello's friend, Pablo Neruda, wrote when he was being hunted several years ago by the police of Washington's Chilean quisling, Gonzalez Videla:

"All doors were mine, all said: 'He is my brother, bring him to this poor house' while my country was like a bitter wine-press, stained by so much torture."

SOMEWHERE in Cuba Juan Marinello, who recalls with pleasure his visit to the United States in 1949 as a delegate to the Waldorf-Astoria peace conference, is undoubtedly hoping that the doors of the people of the United States will also not be closed to him and to all Communists and non-Communists, who fight the bestial Batista terror. For it is not Cuba alone that is "stained by so much torture" and menaced by so much oppression: our country too is stained and menaced. The attempt to McCarthyize and Hitlerize the island republic has been engineered by the real masters of Cuba, the big business - Republican Wall Street - Washington cabal that are trying to do the same in our own land as part of the drive toward war and conquest. To speak up for Cuba is therefore to speak up for ourselves—our own freedom together with other Communist and peace

# Ryan Tries to Sew Up Docks Against the AFL

THERE WAS an explosive situation on the New York waterfront with the possibility of a rank and file revolt, as The Worker went to press. "King" Joe Ryan, whom the AFL convention officially deposed on charges of corruption and gangster connections, was trying

to sign up the ports' 30,000 longshoremen for a 10 cents an hour raise after dropping demands for 50 cents and better working conditions.

Meanwhile officials of the powerful West Side locals, 895 and 791 in Greenwich Village and Chelsea were calling on workers to reject any Ryan contract. This group was led by John J. "Gene" Sampson and John J. Dwyer. "The rank and file will resist any mob-signed contract" said a 791 wire to John J. Lyon, head of the New York Shippers Association, the employers group.

THE SHIPPERS, meanwhile, were offering Ryan's expelled International Longshoremen's Association seven cents an hour. And an AFL committee, that was designated to take over the dock work, is negotiating with ILA locals.

The AFL committee of five is headed by Dave Beck, president of the 1,400,000 strong teamsters union, which hauls the goods off the docks, and Paul Hall, secretary-treasurer of the Atlantic and Gulf division of the Seafarers International Union.

THE BIG question mark in the minds of employers and union officials is what the rank and file will do if a petty cash contract is

signed or if the negotiations collapse. The rank and file have gone out on many unofficial strikes before.

Ryan had originally asked the New York Shippers Association—the bosses' negotiating body—a wage increase of 50 cents an hour. He abandoned this quickly after the AFL expelled the ILA. He now wants an agreement on almost any terms—to give the expelled union some legal status.

Ryan's original demands also included a demand for a limitation of the cargo slingloads. There is no limit on slingloads in New York today. West Coast longshoremen, led by Harry Bridges, however, have restricted slingloads to less than half the heavier loads going over ships' sides in New York.

The original ILA demands also called for severance pay, higher welfare payments and a relief plan that the employers must finance.

AFL OFFICIALS have indicated that they will cooperate with

the New York-New Jersey bi-state waterfront commission if they take over the ILA locals.

This bi-state commission is made up of appointees of New York's Governor, Thomas E. Dewey, and New Jersey's Governor, Alfred C. Driscoll.

The Commission would set up police control of waterfront work. All dock workers would register for work at State employment centers. And the agents of the commission will have the power to bar any workers from the docks whom they don't like.

This power could be used against militant unionists.

Meanwhile the gangster hiring boss, Antonio Anastasia, who dominates the Isthmian Steamship Line docks (U. S. Steel) in Brooklyn, says there won't be any strike on his docks—no matter what wages and conditions result from negotiations.

## Convict Women Picketing UN On Puerto Rico

Mrs. Rosa Collazo and 10 other women were convicted Monday of "disorderly conduct" for picketing for the independence of Puerto Rico in front of the United Nations building last month.

Mrs. Collazo's husband, Oscar Collazo, is serving a life sentence in federal prison as a result of a shooting incident outside the White House in December 1950. His death sentence was commuted by President Truman after powerful mass protests from Latin America.

City Magistrate Paul Balsam found the 11 women guilty after testimony that they had refused to "move on" when ordered by police. He said he would sentence them Friday.

The demonstration for which the women were convicted was staged to time with the United Nations debate on the status of Puerto Rico.

## Classified Ads

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M.Y. MANDOLIN Symphony Orchestra announces evening classes for beginners, adults and children. Instructions free to members, 50c weekly dues. Non-profit organization. Write 100 E. 14 St., N.Y. 3.

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### TRAVEL

DRIVING to California /ton. Take passengers. Share expenses. Box 146, The Worker.

### DEAR READER:

We want to ask a very personal favor of you. If you are a housewife, or otherwise, do not punch a clock, come in between 11 a.m.-3 p.m.

It is very difficult to wait on everyone at one time, people have been crowding in between 3 and 7 p.m. As an additional incentive, "All purchases made before 3 p.m. an extra 5% discount. (Please don't ask for it after 3 p.m.). Big sale, woolen 54 in. \$1.99 to \$2.95 per yd., including Fortmann, Miron, etc.

### MILL END IMPORTS

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## RIEGELMAN-Wall St. Pet

(Continued from Page 6)

anxiety," he told the Board, and then went on to declare that two reasons for the city's financial crisis were:

"... pressures for ever-increasing municipal services which may or may not be needed" and "the increase in the city's wage bills."

Here are some revealing quotations from the Riegelman report which indicate what he would do if elected mayor:

"Tens of thousands of persons who can afford to pay for hospital service now get it free." (He estimated a saving of \$500,000 from this "let 'em die" policy).

"The Department of Sanitation could save \$5,000,000 a year if its policy objectives were defined to give a level of garbage collection service twice as high as any other large city, instead of the present three times as high."

"The Department of Housing and Buildings could save \$195,000 a year by partially eliminating elevator inspections that duplicate those by insurance company inspectors."

"The Health Department's duplication of State milk inspection services... points to a possible saving of \$100,000..."

"One third of the inspectors in the Bureau of Weights and Measures of the Markets Department are provisional appointees..." whose dismissals could bring about "savings of \$50,000 a year."

And of course, he warned that unless the cause of "transit losses" were removed, "the financial problems" would never be solved. Over and over, at hearing after hearing, Riegelman carried the Wall Street banner of higher fares cut the budget by firing workers, reducing services, speedup.

Note the departments where his "economy" would be effected. In hospitals, in markets, in health, in housing and building—wherever the need is greatest for MORE in-

spectors for MORE beds, for MORE supervision.

On Sept. 17 he repeated a proposal made a month previous to prune \$170,000,000 from the city's costs, of which \$70 million, he said, would be slashed from the budget in his first year of office.

On the basis of his record, of his program, of his Republican Party record both in Washington and Albany, of his Wall St. positions, Harold Riegelman is the candidate of the main foes of New York working people, regardless of party affiliation or political thought. Whatever other differences exist in the opposing camps, there is reason for unity by labor and the people on ONE issue—Riegelman must never be elected mayor of New York City!

## Rally Sunday to Hit McCarran-Walker Law

CEDRIC BELFRAGE, editor of the National Guardian, will speak on what the McCarran-Walker Law means in the life of the average foreign born American at a mass meeting at 2 P.M., Sunday, Sept. 27, at the Hotel Diplomat, 108 W 43rd St.

Belfrage, himself a victim of the McCarran Law, has had first hand experience with this law which affects 14,000,000 foreign born in this country, their friends and relatives.

Louise Pettibone Smith, Professor Emeritus of Biblical History, Wellesley College, and Frank Serri, fighting Brooklyn Attorney will also speak on the program with Belfrage. Joseph Navarra will chair the meeting.

Under auspices of the Non-Partisan Committee against McCarran Law, the meeting will hear an analysis of the Lehman-Coffey Bill, introduced by 32 members of Congress to replace the McCarran-Walker law. It will also seek ways and means to stimulate action for repeal of the Law, whose provisions were branded by President Truman in his veto message as "worse than the infamous Alien Act of 1798."

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# NLC Lays Plans to End Hotel Jimcrow

STRATEGY for a campaign to break through jimcrow hiring in New York's hotel industry was set last weekend at the second annual convention of the Greater New York Negro Labor Council. Two hundred delegates and observers attended.

The delegates resolved to continue periodic picket lines which have forced the "upgrading" of Negro women in two of the largest hotels. The convention noted the action which forced the Park Sheraton Hotel to upgrade a Negro woman from maid to floor supervisor.

Preparing for the Negro Labor Council national convention, to convene in Chicago Oct. 30, the convention resolved to support the national NLC campaigns, particularly the fight for jobs at the Louisville, Ky., General Electric Co. and the nation's railroads.

OFFICERS elected by the convention were Roy Best, president; John Elmore, vice-president; Walter Garcia, treasurer; Joseph Banks, honorary president and president of the Brooklyn chapter, and Mrs. Garcia, reelected executive secretary.

The convention devoted major attention to Negro representation and political action as a means of winning job rights, calling for a drive to obtain a large registration in Harlem and Bedford-Stuyvesant.

## PEACE IS IN THE BALANCE

Make your voice heard in the UN Debate

Come to the Peace Rally at Carnegie Hall, 154 W. 57th St., Sun. Eve, Sept. 27, 8 P. M. promptly

"Seek Peace and Pursue It" PSALM 34:14

### Speakers:

DR. W. E. B. DUBOIS  
PROF. HENRY PRATT FAIRCHILD  
PROF. PHILIP MORRISON  
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Will all be singing at People's Artists new songbook celebration

## HOOTENANNY and Dance

Saturday, Sept. 26 — 8:30  
The Pythian, 135 W. 70 St.

Tix: \$1.25 in advance (reserved), \$1.50 at the door, at bookshops, People's Artists, 799 E'way, GR 7-1341

### BRIGHTON COMMUNITY CENTER

2200 CONEX ISLAND AVE.  
presents HOWARD FAST  
Author and Lecturer who will speak on  
Class Justice in the U.S.  
SUNDAY, SEPT. 27, 8:00 P.M.

stant.

Ewart Guinier, National Negro Labor Council regional vice-president and retiring chairman of the CNYNLC, presented the main political action address, which called for city-wide coalitions to insure political representation for the Negro and Puerto Rican population.

Of the two major parties, Guinier said, the Democratic Party has been favored by Negroes because of its position on housing, rents, jobs, prices, etc. However, he asserted, "the Democratic Party has always been the last to give in on the question of Negro representation."

"THE AMERICAN Labor Party's role in the fight for Negro representation," Guinier continued, "is long and honorable, but the fact is that the AFL, while electing several of its enrolled members such as former Congressman Vito Marcantonio, and Leo Isacson and former Councilman Vladek, Armstrong, Hollander, Quill and Conzolly, had never by itself elected a Negro to any public office. Negroes therefore correctly believe that only a genuine unity movement can bring about advances in representation."

While declining to designate any single party for support, the convention called for drafting a labor program to be presented to all candidates, and encouragement of support in relation to the candidates' adherence to such a program.

Of the four Negro borough presidential candidates invited to address the convention, Andronicus Jacobs, the ALP candidate, was the only one to show up.

Victoria Garvin delivered the major report on work and organization. She called for greater support from the unions. Among the unions affiliated with the council, particular note was taken of the contribution and support given by Locals 430 and 475, United Electrical Workers and the Fur Workers Joint Board and Council.

The convention was opened with a group of songs by Jolly and Bill Robinson. Later in the program, Bill Robinson inspired the delegates by reciting poems from the militant struggles of the Negro people.

1,865 Women Come from 67 Countries and Every Continent

### FIRST PUBLIC REPORT

by U. S. DELEGATES

## World Congress

IN DEFENSE OF

## Rights of Women

(Denmark, June, 1953)

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GUEST SPEAKER: Sylvia Cohen, Trade Union Leader

## George Blake Charney's Battle for the Ballot

# The Most Unique Story In the New York Election

By MAX CORDON

THERE HASN'T BEEN ANYTHING said about it in the papers, but the most dramatic story in this 1953 New York election is the way people have reacted to the petition naming an independent candidate for the little talked-about post of Manhattan District Attorney.

The drama—and importance—of the story lies in the fact that the candidate, George Blake Charney, is a leader of the Communist Party of New York and is out on bail after a lower court frameup conviction on the phony charge of "conspiracy to teach and advocate the overthrow of the government by force and violence."

HE IS formally the nominee of the Peoples Rights Party, an independent grouping organized solely for his candidacy. But his campaign workers have been instructed—and they follow this instruction religiously—to tell every prospective signer exactly who Charney is.

His campaign circular, which is handed to every prospective signer as soon as he or she opens the door, stresses the fact of his Communist Party leadership and his frameup conviction under the thought-control Smith Act.

As of this past Wednesday evening, after just about a week of canvassing, 4,000 Manhattanites had signed the petition naming him a candidate for District Attorney. By Tuesday, however, he must have at least 8,000 signatures if he is to present a solid petition.

For this is the final filing date, and while 5,000 valid signatures are the minimum needed, there must be plenty to spare, especially when the candidate is a Communist leader.

Right now, it looks as if a real turnout of campaign workers over this weekend can clinch it for him, though anything less may lose it.

VARIOUS campaign workers have estimated that better than one out of every four people spoken to, by them have signed the petition.

Most of the others say "No," not because of any hostility to Charney as a Communist or as one who has been convicted on the frameup nonsense of "conspiracy, etc."

Their refusal is based on a fear of consequences, a fact which many comment on rather bitterly even as they give their negative answer.

"It is a serious thing when we've come to the point in our country when we have to be afraid to sign things and to say what we think," a young Irish-American woman told a canvasser as she regretfully said she did not dare sign. And she put her finger directly upon Sen. McCarthy, too, as did many other citizens who expressed similar sentiments.

THE CONCLUSION one must draw is not that so many people are Communists or sympathetic to Communism—though some did say that they may very well be Communists in their thoughts even if they don't know it.

The conclusion, rather, is that: first, people are not so thoroughly confused and shackled by the anti-Communist hysteria and massive lying of the propaganda mouthpieces of Big Business as the rulers of our land would like them to be, or as many even on the left think they are; and second, there is an atmosphere of fear which makes a mockery of our pretensions of political liberty, but which a substantial number of Americans are ready to defy at the risk of persecution.

Why did people sign? "Anyone who is for peace and the welfare of the people, God bless him and God bless you, too," and elderly Negro minister told

the couple of campaigners, white, who spoke to him about Charney's candidacy.

"You must sign this; it is against McCarran and McCarthy," a high school girl told her parents, who could not read the circular very well. They signed.

A CAMPAIGN WORKER said an Irish-American family signed "strictly on the basis of the issues of rent and housing, and especially for his right to be on the ballot."

Another found it hard to tell why people signed because they signed so readily, without much discussion. This was among Puerto Rican workers with apparently some progressive background. "I told them I was going around with a petition for a new party with George Blake Charney, a prominent Communist as its candidate," he explained. "And that he was fighting for civil rights, for the rights of all working people, and for the Puerto Rican and other oppressed people. They knew the score. Generally, this was all they needed to hear."

## URGENT CALL

Brooklyn Volunteers to aid Charney Campaign

Brooklyn volunteers for George Blake Charney are urged to report today and the rest of the week at 1878 Third Ave. (nr. 103d St.). Headquarters will be open from 10 A.M. Those working are to report directly from work. Food will be served. Take IRT Lexington local to 103d St.

Except that this leaves out Charney's important contributions to the struggle for peace, it is about the introduction that won many signatures.

It still has to win lots more over the weekend, and until Tuesday if the battle for the ballot is to be won.

## what's on SATURDAY

### Manhattan

CLUB CINEMA presents "Golden Boy" with Barbara Stanwick and William Holden. Clifford Odette's tender story of a young violinist who seeks to get to the top the fast way with boxing gloves. One show only Fri. and Sun., 9:15 p.m. Two shows Sat., beginning 9 p.m., 430 Sixth Ave. (cor. 9th St.) \$1 for members, \$1.25 for non-members.

JOIN THE FUN after the Hoot at our club party. First of the season for Election Candidates. Refreshments and entertainment. 6th St. ALP, 93 Ave. B. Contr. \$1. HOOTENANNY AND DANCE TONIGHT, Sat., Sept. 26, The Pythian, 135 W. 70th St. Don't miss it.

### Bronx

MEET YOUR CANDIDATES for City offices at ALP Bainbridge Club, Bannock Celebration, 3200 Bainbridge Ave., Bronx, Sat., Sept. 26, 8:30 p.m. Games, dancing, refreshments. Sub. 75c.

## SUNDAY

### Manhattan

CLUB CINEMA presents "Golden Boy" with Barbara Stanwick and William Holden. (See details under Sat., Man.). One showing at 9:15 p.m., 430 Sixth Ave. (nr. 9th St.).

MASS RALLY against Walter-McCarran Law, Sunday afternoon, Sept. 27, 3 p.m. Hotel Diplomat, 198 W. 42nd St. (nr. E'way). Sponsored by the Non-Faritan Comm. Against Walter-McCarran Law. Adm. 42c. Fed. tax 5c. Total 97c. Speakers: Cedric Belfrage, Prof. Louise Pettibone Smith, Frank Serl, Joseph Naratta, Chairman.

### Sunday Brooklyn

BRIGHTON COMMUNITY CENTER, 3200 Coney Island Ave., presents Howard Fast, author and lecturer who will speak on "Class Justice in the United States." Sun., Sept. 27, 8:30 p.m.

### Coming

"WHITE CHAUVINISM and Bourgeois Nationalism" with instructor Abner Berry on Tuesday evenings from 8:30-10:00 p.m. during the Jefferson School's fall term starting Oct. 5. Register now. Jefferson School of Social Science, 975 Sixth Ave. (cor. 16th St.) WA 9-1600. Fee \$4.50. RESERVE SAT., OCT. 17 for big "Get Acquainted" Dance, the first of the fall season.



JOHN FITTMAN  
"The Colonial Question in World Politics"



DOLLIE MASON  
"The Negro Question"



DAVID GOLDWAY  
"Stalin's M.C.P.S.U."

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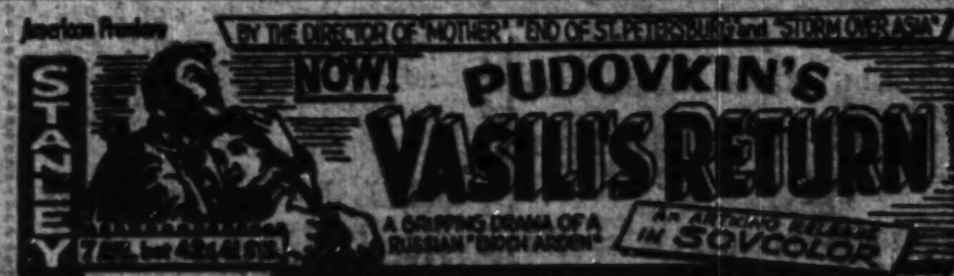
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575 Ave. of Americas (cor. 16 St.) N.Y.C. WA 9-1600



# Will Readers' Dollars Keep Press Rolling?

THERE WERE 302 pennies in the glass jar deposited by an elderly woman at the business desk the other day.

"Please accept a grandmother's pennies saved for birthday gifts for her grandchildren," she said in a note accompanying the jar. "I am not working now and so cannot do better. . . ."

This was but one of many expressions from faithful supporters telling of sacrifices made so our paper can keep going. So far we have received—as of Wednesday—just about \$9,000 in the two-and-a-half weeks since

we issued our appeal for \$60,000.

This money has kept us going. We would not have been able to publish without it. But it is still not coming in fast enough to take care of our backlog of debts needing immediate payment.

The money has been raised by only a small part of our readership. We ask all of you to get into the campaign and get it over the top in short order.

Among the contributions last week was one from the political prisoners on Ellis Island. Facing

deportation under the fascist McCarran-Walter Act, they nevertheless dug into their very scarce pockets and came up with \$16 for us.

There are numerous reverse gifts—wedding gifts to us from people getting married, and birthday gifts—like the \$10 by a couple in honor of the birthday of their daughter Alita.

On top of the list were the Detroiters and their fellow-readers from other parts of Michigan. As of Wednesday, \$500 had come in from the auto city and its environs—a

third of the \$1,500 they had themselves as a goal. And they are going great guns!

Workers in Illinois and Connecticut were also pitching in, with some \$350 in from Chicago and \$175 in from Connecticut.

We are puzzled, however, by the fact that we hear almost nothing from the great state of Ohio. In the entire period of the campaign so far, we've received just two contributions totalling \$18. In our earlier campaign, too, Ohioans came through with

only \$200 out of a pledge of \$2,000. What gives with our Ohio readers?

A group of Pittsburgh steel workers sent \$20, and a message saying that in a city like Pittsburgh "we know what a newspaper like our Worker means."

Send your contributions to P. O. Box 136, Cooper Station, New York City 3, N. Y.

## The Worker

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By GEORGE MORRIS  
ST. LOUIS.—The convention of the American Federation of Labor was essentially

a declaration of war by labor upon the Eisenhower Administration. The convention gave clear evidence that the leaders of the AFL have concluded (and the CIO can hardly be expected to do less) that even they, conservative as they are and hard as they tried, cannot do business with the Administration.

The real high point of the convention was the speech of former Secretary of Labor Martin Durkin who told the story that was already well known—how the White House reneged on its promises to recommend amendments to the Taft-Hartley Law—but it was a scene deliberately staged to show the world that organized labor and the Eisenhower Administration are at opposite corners.

It was also a kick-off for the 1954 and 1956 political campaigns, for it has become equally evident that hesitations and mixed feelings on relations with Eisenhower can only have the effect of retarding an all-out winning political drive.

DURKIN MERELY gave the factual blow-by-blow struggle between the Labor Department and the White House, that led to an agreement for 19 amendments to the Taft-Hartley Law; how the Wall Street Journal obtained and printed the text of the proposed White House message that was to go to Congress; how the big business forces staged a whirlwind, "public relations" operations, and how the President changed his mind about the idea and the amendments went up in smoke as did Durkin's job as secretary of labor.

Commenting upon the Durkin speech, AFL president George Meany observed that most editorial opinion said that a labor lead-

er, who has a "special interest," cannot qualify for a government post. He also quoted from a Wall Street Journal item describing in advance of Durkin's resignation how five Eisenhower cabinet members, all business executives, (Continued on Page 13)

### Poor Richard Gets Cold Shoulder



NIXON

Vice-President Richard Nixon was greeted with derisive laughter and stony silence at the AFL Convention Wednesday when he sought to defend the Administration's record.

Veteran labor reporter George Morris wrote: "Not in all the years this writer covered labor gatherings has a high government spokesman, not to speak of the Vice-President, been accorded so cold and hostile a reception."

Adding to the anger of the AFL delegates was a message from President Eisenhower, lauding the Taft-Hartley law as a "substantial contribution" to "sound" labor practices.

We Pick the Dodgers!

—See Page 11

### A Baby Dies in Harlem

## Tiny Rofina Didn't Have a Chance

By ABNER W. BERRY

"SHE WAS SUCH a pretty baby! You should have seen her. Her crib was right there. . . ."

The man who was talking stood with me atop the charred rubble in the fire-gutted apartment at 274 W. 119 St., Harlem. He was describing 11-month-old Rofina Sanders who had been burned to death in the fire last week that had injured another child and made homeless more than a dozen families. Rofina didn't have a chance. Her crib, located between the door to the front room of the apartment and the air shaft, caught the onrushing flames of the fire as it ate its way through the wooden door and was sucked up the airshaft.

Mrs. Carrie Smith, mother of Rofina, and five other children ranging in ages from 2 to 12 represent thousands of Negro families in her immediate neighborhood who are eligible for low-rent housing and are denied it by the conspiracy of the real estate lobby and their Congressional stooges.

HOW MANY more Rofinas will be doomed to fiery mutilation and death I will leave to the statisticians, but I know that Mrs. Smith, burned out of one



Firemen putting out a Harlem tenement fire.

firetrap, had to seek shelter with a friend in a still worse tinderbox of a tenement in West 123 St.

Surrounded in a single room by her five remaining children—Mary, 12; Barbara, 6; Norman, 5; Harold, 3, and Sandy 2—the pleasant-faced 29-year-old mother said she was now afraid to leave her children alone "after what happened last Saturday." Her Rofina was burned to death while she shopped for her Sunday dinner.

That tragedy would never have visited Mrs. Smith's house-

hold if she had an apartment of her own. For the fire started in a part of the house occupied by a roomer.

The tragedy could have been warded off, also if proper inspection had been carried out by city authorities. For I learned from other tenants that there had been a fire in this same building two years ago. Following that fire, housing inspectors approved superficial repairs without attempting to enforce the law requiring fire-retarding exterior doors and stair-

(Continued on Page 13)

# Two Immortals

Scenes from the lives of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg

By VIRGINIA GARDNER

CHAPTER 2: HER 'HEAD "IN THE CLOUDS," HER WAGES \$7 A WEEK

—Start It Today on Page 8—

# **GOP Set to Push 5% Federal Sales Tax in January**

By ART SHIELDS

AN IMMEDIATE battle to save workers' dollars from a five percent national sales tax is before the American people. The Eisenhower cabinet of 17 millionaires (and no plumbers)

is planning to ask Congress to speed the five percent tax bite when it meets again. This bad news comes from Rep. Noah M. Mason (R-Ill.), a leading member of the tax-writing Ways and Means Committee.

The sales tax would replace the excess profits tax that the trusts hate. Secretary of the Treasury George M. Humphrey told the American Bankers Association last week that he was killing the profits tax on Jan. 1.

The sales tax is backed by the NAM and the Chamber of Commerce. It is the worst of all taxes. It hacks off a goodly chunk of what is left in the pay envelope after the withholding taxes have done their gouging.

Rep. Mason's announcement of Eisenhower's tax plans came just before the President appealed for more "sacrifices" to finance his atom bomb-armorament program.

"... There is no sacrifice—no labor. NO TAX, no services—too hard for us to bear," said the President in Boston.

THE PRESIDENT was address-



HUMPHREY

ing rich Republican Party leaders at a \$100 plate dinner. His call to sacrifice was intended for the common people, however—the common people who will pay the bulk of the sales tax.

Economists find that the low income group pays proportionately three times as much of the sales and excise taxes as the high income groups.

The sales tax has been predicted for months by such big business magazines as *Fortune* and *U. S. News and Report*.

And such cabinet millionaires as Secretary Humphrey and Secretary of Commerce Sinclair Weeks have repeatedly hinted that a national sales tax was coming soon. Humphrey's experts are said to have been working on the proposed bill through the summer.

(Humphrey hinted that the Administration would be willing to let the ten percent increase in withholding taxes expire Jan. 1, as the law provides, IF other taxes take its place" but pile new burdens on the workers.)

A five percent sales tax on almost all consumer items except food and liquor and tobacco (the later two are heavily taxed already) will net \$5,000,000,000. So says Rep. Mason.

PART OF THIS \$5,000,000,000 additional revenue would be spent with the war industry companies represented by the cabinet members. Chief of these companies is General Motors, whose recent president, Charles Wilson, is Secretary of Defense.

Humphrey's company, National Steel, would also benefit heavily. The Secretary of the Treasury was chairman of the executive committee of this \$400,000,000 steel giant when he was named to Eisenhower's cabinet.

Other war industry companies (Continued on page 6)

## **Eisenhower's Boston Speech**

# **The Speech... and the Record**

President Eisenhower delivered a glowing speech on the record of his administration at the \$100-a-plate Republican Party dinner in Boston last week. The speech sounded fine—as long as nobody bothered to compare it with the record. Below is the example from the speech—and from the record.

### **FROM THE SPEECH**

"We have lifted stifling artificial controls from our economy. . . ."

"We have initiated a review of our entire tariff policy."

"We have used the legitimate and necessary authority to steady farm prices, meanwhile blue-printing the extension of social security coverage. . . ."

"... we have redefined policy on public power. . . ."

"We are continuing to study and will submit to the next session of Congress, recommendations for making more secure . . . the rights of labor. . . ."

"We have reduced government expenditures. . . ."

"We have . . . used the federal authority . . . to erase the stain of racial discrimination and segregation."

### **FROM THE RECORD**

Among the "artificial controls" lifted were rent ceilings, causing rent hikes up to 400 percent. At the same time public housing was virtually killed.

The Tariff Commission has been loaded in favor of the protectionist lobby.

Farm income continues its catastrophic drop, while the Administration has been working on plans to weaken farm price supports. A Congressional committee headed by Republican Rep. Carl T. Curtis of Nebraska is "investigating" social security. Curtis once called social security "unmoral."

Public power is being handed over to private interests as in the Hells Canyon scandal. One result: higher electric rates coming.

The Administration doublecrosses on Taft-Hartley was so raw, that Martin P. Durkin resigned as Secretary of Labor in protest.

Major cuts in expenditures have been on agencies and items to protect the common people, such as public housing, health, and schools. Meanwhile sales tax is being considered.

Eisenhower did not even move to end aspects of jimcrow in Washington, which he could have done by Executive Order. This was despite his inauguration speech, promising to do so.

## **EISENHOWER'S SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE**

# **Ezra (Barbed Wire) Benson**

By MAX GORDON

IT IS A SIGN of the times that President Eisenhower's Secretary of Agriculture, speaking to farmers in Republican Wisconsin, had to be protected from his audience by double barriers, and special squads of state troopers. Secretary Ezra T. Benson addressed

50,000 farmers last Saturday at the National and Wisconsin Soil Conservation Day and Plowing Contest at Augusta, Wis. Here is the way the special N. Y. Times correspondent described the meeting:

"Somewhat extraordinary precautions for an occasion of this kind were taken.

"A snow fence has been erected in a perimeter about 25 feet from the speaker's platform, and shortly before Mr. Benson was to speak an additional barrier of barbed wire and steel posts was put up 15 feet outside the first fence. Uniformed state police patrolled the 10-foot wide 'no man's land' between the fences."

WHY THESE precautions? The answer is to be found in what is happening to farm income, the policies—or lack of them—of the Eisenhower Administration in meeting the situation, and the resulting temper of the farmers.

In his speech to these 50,000 farmers, Benson himself confessed the bankruptcy of the Administration. He charged that under President Truman, farm prices had fallen 18 percent; since he took over, they have fallen only another one or two percent.

The farmers, naturally, did not give a hoot in hades under whose regime prices fell further. They wanted something done about it. They got no satisfaction out of the

Benson oration.

Were it not for the fact that the livelihoods of some 5,000,000 farm families were involved, his 'policy' statement might be viewed as low comedy. Here is what he gave as an 8-point "guide" for his administration.

Constantly improved farm economy; protection of the farmers' freedom of choice; servicing the farmers' interests, swerving the public's interest; being financially practical; use rather than storage; solve problems, not create them; square with American principles.

Any wonder that he needed protection?

ONLY A DAY earlier, press reports from Washington had informed the farmers that Benson's Department of Agriculture officials saw no hope for easing their situation this year. These reports declared that Department officials did not believe there was any possibility for prices going much beyond the 94 percent of parity now existing.

Benson also put his foot in it when, in trying to cite some accomplishments of his administration, he pointed to the fact that price controls had been removed from meat. The very next day, the House Agricultural Committee also Republican-controlled, charged that cattle farmers were facing disaster as prices to consumers remained high while prices received by them had fallen sharply.

Cattle raisers were getting 33 percent less for their animals, and veal calves had fallen 61 percent in the past year, the figures showed. There was no such drop to the consumer.

In other words, Benson's boast meant that the food monopoly—the big packers and processors—were profiting from the dropping of price controls—at the expense of both farmer and consumer.

THE EISENHOWER Administration wants to carry out its big business program of "no government interference," except for big business. For agriculture, this means rapid fall in prices to the (Continued on Page 13)

# **Unity Keynotes UE, Mine-Mill Parleys**

## **ORE MINERS URGE PEACE TALKS AND ANTI-DEPRESSION PROGRAM**

Special to The Worker

ST. LOUIS.—Formulation of a policy of unity, the most comprehensive to come from any of the progressive-led unions, highlighted the week-long convention of the International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers held in this city.

The 300 delegates, coming mainly from Rocky Mountain communities from the Yukon down to Rio Grande, adopted a statement approving the recommendation of their officers that included the following:

• Mine-Mill, the largest union in the non-ferrous field is ready to enter into mutual assistant relations with any other craft or industrial unions.

• The union supports the CIO-AFL unity negotiations, calls for their successful conclusion, and wants to affiliate with the united labor organization. The union added it never desired to be out of the main stream of labor and is independent only because it was unjustly expelled from the CIO.

• Mine-Mill calls for an end to raiding and urges its members who, despite seizure of collective bargaining rights in their mines and plants by raiders, to end their

feeling of bitterness and join the unions that now hold collective bargaining rights.

• Mine-Mill calls on its locals to enter into joint action with the people and unions in their areas in legislative and community struggles.

• The members everywhere are called upon to exert their energy and resources on organizing unorganized and not on "re-raiding."

• A detailed political action program, points out that in the 1954 campaign the struggle for Senatorial and Congressional seats in the Rocky Mountain states will prove of particular importance to the objectives of the labor-liberal forces of the country. Mine-Mill as the major union in those states, particularly in Montana, Idaho, Arizona, New Mexico, Utah and Colorado, endorsed Senators James Murray of Montana, and Senator (Continued on Page 13)

## **ELECTRICAL WORKERS CHEER CALL FOR FIGHT-BACK ON MCCARTHYISM**

By CARL HIRSCH

CHICAGO.

AS SEEN through a pay envelope, McCarthyism emerges in sharp and clear detail. That's what 500 delegates to the annual convention of the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers (UE) found here this week in examining what they called "the most fundamental threat facing America today."

"The danger we face," said UE secretary-treasurer Julius Emspak, "is not thousands of miles away. It is here. It is felt by every worker in this room and by the millions across America."

"It is expressed in the fact that not one of us feels he will be as well off economically a year from now as he is today."

It was in these economic terms—as well as in its political aspects—that the convention defined McCarthyism.

"It is a smokescreen for the plundering of the American people," said Emspak, in a speech that set the tone for the program of electoral and economic fight-back developed by the convention.

THE BATTLE against McCarthyism became the central theme of the convention, the link to broad labor unity, political action, the legislative campaigns and the wage struggle.

"The smear attacks against our union of the past have become the present McCarthyite attack against all unions today," declared the report of the UE General Officers.

This fact showed the way to the UE's most advanced step in the direction of labor unity, a call for the formation of joint committees for a common program of action with those very unions which have been used as vehicles of wasteful raiding attacks on the UE in the past.

The fight-back against McCarthyism was also at the heart of the political action program developed here which aims at a pro-labor Congress in 1954.

It is the working people's (Continued on Page 13)



**DAD WOULDN'T BELIEVE HIM DEAD**—Cpl. Sydney Oehl, listed as killed in action, returns home from Korea to Brooklyn, N. Y., in time to celebrate Jewish New Year with his family. When Oehl was reported dead, his father wouldn't believe it and refused to accept insurance money.

## Auto Formula Demand Blocked By Harvester; UAW Signs Deere

CHICAGO.—Harvester workers are still being denied the benefits of the so-called "auto formula," although the company was compelled last week to grant a one-cent increase as a result of the hike in the cost of living.

International Harvester threatened to withhold the one-cent boost unless the union agreed to drop demands for the auto pattern which includes:

Freezing the previous cost-of-living boosts into the base rate; improved pensions, a wage hike for skilled workers, the rescinding of the two-cent wage cut of last spring; raising the annual productivity boost.

The only concession offered by the company was to freeze 10 percent of the 14 percent gains on the cost-of-living escalator into the base pay.

All unions at Harvester, AFL, CIO and independent, have refused this proposition, and negotiations have been broken off.

However, the UAW has announced that they entered into an agreement with Deere & Company based on the same proposal offered by the Harvester company.

Pat Greathouse, director of the UAW Agricultural Implement Department hailed the Deere pact as "the first major break in the farm implement industry's united front against the living document principle."

Under terms of this agreement, the union has accepted the new index of the Bureau of Labor Statistics and the incorporation of 10 percent of the cost-of-living increases into the base rate. The other points in the auto formula were omitted.

## Packing Calls Nat'l Parley On Jimcrow

CHICAGO. — Its first national anti-discrimination conference will be held in Chicago Oct. 30-31, Nov. 1, by the CIO United Packinghouse Workers, it was announced this week.

The conference is expected to advance the policies of the union which during the past year have resulted in a vigorous assault on jimcrow hiring policies of the packing companies, discriminatory conditions in the plants, discrimination in the communities, as well as anti-Negro attitudes within the union.

The sessions at the Hotel Hamilton, 20 S. Dearborn, will be attended by delegates from locals throughout the country.

SPECIAL interest centers on this parley in view of current stormy battles within the union on the issue of Negro rights. Recently, the Southern district director of the UPWA, A. O. McKinney, was suspended on charges of anti-Negro activity.

Subsequently, McKinney tried to compel some of the Southern locals to secede. Certain leaders of CIO have reportedly intervened

on his behalf, working with disruptive anti-Negro forces in the union.

In the Swift local in Chicago, four of the officers have been censured by the membership of the local for secretly joining in these disruptive moves.

HOWEVER, the main business of the conference is expected to center on the fight against discrimination in the plants.

District and local anti-discrimination committees, set up following the last UPWA convention, will report on their activities.

Some of these locals, including several in Chicago, have succeeded in breaking through longstanding jim crow barriers in hiring generally, in employment of Negro women, and in upgrading Negroes to better-paying jobs.

The UPWA announced that the conference was being called (a) to discuss and formulate plans to completely eliminate segregation and discrimination in the packing plants; (b) to project activities to achieve equal rights in the local plant towns and communities.

# 103,000 Off in Mich. As Auto Layoffs Mount

DETROIT.—Unemployment among auto workers continues here as Detroit's prices on necessities are reported the highest in the nation. The auto industry is now in the throes of "model changeover" layoffs which is being added to by cutbacks in defense work (Packard 5,000).

According to UAW vice-president Livingston, 103,000 are idle in the state. The Michigan Unemployment Security Commission predicts that another 65,000 will be off between now and Jan. 1 as a result of the recent fire at GM's Transmission plant in Livonia.

The MUSC says that the "employment outlook for the auto industry has been drastically changed" by the Livonia fire.

Before the fire steady unemployment figures stood at around 65,000 for the state, now this is being added to by layoffs for model changeover and the Livonia fire.

New car sales declined meanwhile for the third consecutive month in Wayne County, slumping to the lowest point since last February.

The decline was approximately 15 percent. The decline in sale of used cars reflects even a greater slump, trade journals report. August shows an 18.7 percent drop in used cars sales, a six month low.

The drop in sale of old vehicles is always the tip-off to the industry that dealers' inventories of used cars are piling up. Also the trade journals report that those new cars which sell are the "cheaper" ones. An indication of this is that the Ford Mercury is selling and work in Ford's is six days a week, still on the 1953 model.

Plymouth on the other hand, stockpiled with 1953 models, has gone over to making 1954 show models which will keep the plant working through November at present capacity. After that union leaders say they "don't know." Packard will shut down for six weeks. They have been down for two weeks already.

In Windsor, Canada, the local press headlines a story on auto with, "Late-Year Car Buying Spurt is hoped for." Some 5,000 auto workers are expected to feel the same nip of unemployment before many weeks are past there.

Brightest spot in the picture is the news that the top officers of the UAW-CIO International Executive Board, (Reuther, Mazey, Gosser, Livingstone) agreed to meet with the officers of Ford Local 600 to discuss growing unemployment and a program to meet it.

Both groups are united on the need for a special session of the Michigan Legislature to boost unemployment compensation rates, to declare a moratorium on debts of laid off workers and change the vicious welfare setup in Michigan that refuses to grant any relief to idle workers unless they are paupers.

Trade with any nation that wants to buy trucks, tractors, tools, dies, cars, is reported to be one of the proposals the Ford unionists will put on the table for discussion with the UAW top brass.

The fast-growing demand for the 30 hour week with 40 hours pay to increase jobs by 33 percent will also be discussed at the meeting. The Ford Local's demand for working to establish for the industry a peacetime production, and FEPC in the contracts of the Big Three (Ford, GM, Chrysler) will also be up for discussion.

### Reuther, Buckmaster Talk to URW Parley

GRAND RAPIDS—Walter Reuther told the CIO Rubber Workers convention here that the CIO would fight to avoid a depression.

"We always find a way to put people to work making weapons of destruction," he said. "Now we must find a way of making the good things of peace."

## Labor-New Deal Unity Sweeps Detroit Voting

DETROIT.—A Labor-New Deal coalition councilman ticket of Negro and white candidates swept through a field of 113 in the Detroit elections and won places among the top vote getters. Run-will be picked by the voters Nov. 3 to be Detroit's councilmen for the next four years.

For the first time in the 100-year history of the city a Negro was among the top vote getters. Kunning was State Senator Charles Diggs, Jr., who received 57,626 votes, 25 percent of the total vote of 221,038.

On the coalition ticket, for the first time, four incumbent council members aligned themselves with three newcomers. The incumbents were Louis Miriani, council president, Mary Beck, Ed Connor and Eugene Van Antwerp.

The three candidates seeking office for the first time were Diggs, Stanley and Nowak, Dodge Local 3 member, and Orville Linck, AFL teacher and ADA head here.

Two labor Democrats, State Senator Charles Blondy and State Representative Edward J. Jeffries, were also nominated and will un-

doubtedly be backed in the final election.

Nominated against incumbent Board of Commerce stooge Mayor Cobo is James Lincoln, New Deal liberal who promised newsmen last week a "Hell-Roaring fight" against Cobo. Lincoln got 24,000 votes. He is a law partner of Gov. Williams.

Of great significance was the drubbing the Board of Commerce council members got from the voters.

The anti-labor, anti-FEPC, anti-rent control council members, John Kronk and James Garlick, were swept out of the coveted first nine spots back to 11th and 13th places, from where they rarely come back in the final elections. Billy Rogell, darling of the white supremacist mob ran seventh.

A council meeting several days after the results gave an indication of how the people's power can make changes. An issue arose of evicting citizens from temporary housing projects that Mayor Cobo wants to dismantle in order to turn the land over to real estate outfits for exploitation.

## Bare College Discrimination

### PHILADELPHIA

HALF the students applying for admission to Pennsylvania colleges are finding that their scholarship is not only what counts. They must also satisfy the college that they have the "right" race, religion or nationality. In many cases, they must submit photographs of themselves along with their school grades.

This shocking practice of discrimination was revealed last week in a report issued by the Philadelphia Fellowship Commission and the Philadelphia Jewish Community Relations Council. The survey covers the state's 122 institutions of higher learning.

THE report was made public by David L. Ullman, vice-president of the Philadelphia Fellowship Commission and former president of the JCRC. He is chairman of the Commission's Fair Educational Opportunities Committee, and a leader of the American Civil Liberties Union.

The colleges persist in their discrimination, said the report, "despite the fact that the schools of the state, acting unanimously through the Pennsylvania Association of Colleges and Universities in Oct. 1949, rejected race, religion and national origin as legitimate criteria for admission of students."

ORGANIZATIONS which have been campaigning for racial equality in Pennsylvania noted, how-



ever, that 40% of the state's educational institutions are conforming to the 1949 equality pledge.

"Philadelphia area schools were claimed by Ullman to have the best record in the state. In this area, he said, 'No state teachers college asks a 'discriminatory' question or requires a photograph. But, he added, 'we are aware that the absence of 'discriminatory' questions in the admission form does not prove that an institution admits students of all groups on an equal basis.'"

INDICATING that further steps were being contemplated to meet discrimination in the schools, Mr. Ullman added: "We are negotiating with the schools which still ask these questions, hoping they will drop the practice voluntarily, thus removing the need to deal with this practice by legislation."

# Mr. McCaffrey Models the Latest Thing in Brainstorms

CHICAGO. — Farm equipment sales and jobs have hit the bottom of the well—but International Harvester President John L. McCaffrey is going to change all that through sheer brain power. So he tells us.

What's his secret? More government help for the farmers? East-West trade? Greater purchasing power for the buyers of farm commodities?

No, nothing as old-fashioned as that. You can't use horse sense in this day of the tractor!

Mr. McCaffrey has gone for his inspiration to none other

than Christian Dior, the famed dress designer. The pitch goes like this: if you want women to buy new clothes, keep changing the fashion.

Last year, long skirts, this year short ones. Keep switching from the hour glass figure to the beer mug figure and back again. The drape shape must give way to the hoop droop, followed by the hip dip. Make fashion supreme!

Now, how does all this sell farm implements? Simple, says Mr. McCaffrey, advancing what he calls the daring theory of



"planned obsolescence."

The idea is this: Make the farmer with the 1949 tractor the laughing stock of the countryside. Put out a 1954 tractor that will make Farmer Brown ashamed

ed to let even his hogs see him in last year's model.

Make those tongues wag at church meeting. Have you heard that Ezra Perkins is still using last year's corn picker? Why, it doesn't even have duomatic mudguards! And did you notice the outmoded lines of his manure spreader? No continental styling at all!

Well, this is the bare essence of the plan to boom sales that McCaffrey unloaded here last week on the Farm Equipment Institute.

About 72 percent of Ameri-

ca's farmers, he said, own tractors that still have an average useful life of five years.

"If we were to accept these figures," McCaffrey declared, "we would have to say that 1954 would be a poor year for us and so would several years after that."

So look out, Mr. Farmer. The fashion show is hitting the countryside! Style is coming over the stile.

And if you can't afford to keep up with Dame Fashion's decree, get yourself a load of the new McCaffrey propaganda. It may help the alfalfa grow.

# Steelworkers' Earnings Decline

By CARL HIRSCH

SOUTH CHICAGO. — Steelworkers' earnings are dropping due to the decline in the ingot rate which last week fell to the lowest point in 13 months.

The working force in the big mills is also shrinking, although no layoffs are reported here.

In brief, steel, the granddaddy of basic industries, is showing the effects of the general business slump. And while the "recession" evidence is clearly apparent in industries like auto and farm equipment, the signs of the steel decline are not so visible to the naked eye.

THE WAGE CUTS take the form of reduced incentive bonuses. Formerly, a steelworker drew as high as 135 percent of his base rate, with the 35 percent representing his tonnage bonus. Now, his earnings run about 114 percent of the base rate.

For some of the workers we talked to, this means a cut of

\$30 or \$35 in a two-week pay period.

"That's the grocery money," a sheerman at Republic Steel told us, "and my wife's raising hell about it too."

GEORGE BRICKHILL, a steward at the U. S. Steel South Works who writes a column in the union paper, points out that the industry is definitely headed for "you know what—it's just around the corner."

He cites a prediction that production in the Gary-Chicago area mills will dip to about 80 percent an din the Pittsburgh mill area to about 75 percent.

Two large contracts for steel were recently cancelled at the Gary mills, adds Brickhill. And although the South Works management says its order books are filled to the end of the year, workers note plenty of indications of a downtrend.

ONLY the so-called marginal mills have announced big layoffs. Wisconsin Steel has cut its force almost in half. And this

week, the American Steel Foundries in Granite City laid off 450 to 500, with another 300 to 350 to be dismissed at the end of this month—and production on a one-furnace basis.

In Big Steel, the reduction in work force is proceeding this way: workers who leave voluntarily are not being replaced; workers who are pensioned or become disabled are not being replaced.

Hiring is reduced and specialized. It is reported, in fact, that the hiring of Negro workers has come to a complete stop in many of the mills.

The biggest mills here have cut out their want ads, and some have taken down their "Help Wanted" signs.

The biggest saving to the companies, of course, is in the reduction of premium pay to the workers. Many of them feel that the 8½ cents they won this summer has already melted away.



Pouring molten steel in a mill.

## DEMAND MORE PUBLIC HOUSING

# Let Congress View Its Fire Victims, Says CFL

CHICAGO.—In its weekly newspaper, the Chicago Federation of Labor this week denounced the congressmen who killed the public housing program, thus setting the spark to such firetrap tragedies as the one that took place at 3616 S. State St. on Labor Day.

An editorial in the paper offered to raise a fund to bring these Congressmen to Chicago. "Let them view the charred unrecognizable bodies of the children, the remnants of the hovels they knew as home," the AFL paper declared.

In a bitter condemnation against the congressmen who slashed the housing program, the paper demanded that they be brought here instead of "junketing" throughout the world.

SAID the editorial: "Let them feel the impact of their actions. They voted to cut the public housing program for the year starting July 1 to 20,000 units and to prohibit any contract for construction of public housing after June 30, 1945."

The Federation news pointed by contrast to the program recently developed by the AFL of 12½ million new homes and apartments required in the next six years to meet the nation's housing needs.

Added the statement signed by Federation News editor Irwin E. Klass:

"Shall we in Chicago get more acreage cleared by fire, with death

the by-product of accidental slum clearance?

"Congress, state and local officials can provide the answer. And if we act through our unions and community organizations, we can make the answer a worthy memorial to those who died at 3616 S. State St. on Labor Day."

THE EDITORIAL declared that "all the investigations and cries for stricter law enforcement are fine—as far as they go—but they'll do

little to stop this winter's holocausts."

CFL pointed out that the South Side deathtrap was marked for demolition to make a housing project—before Congress slashed the housing program.

This project was included among 8,015 units ready for construction in Chicago. However, as a result of Congress' action, this program was reduced to 1,827 units, with all subsequent building of federal low-cost homes cancelled.

# CIO-PAC to Inspect So. Side Firetraps

CHICAGO. — The CIO-PAC in the First Congressional District this week began a systematic inspection of buildings on the South Side with a volunteer corps of shop workers as inspectors.

Willoughby Abner, district CIO-PAC leader, said inspection teams will report all violations of the fire and building codes in an effort to avoid the repetition this winter of the kind of firetrap disaster that took place at 3616 S. State on Labor Day.

It was announced that the inspection plan is beginning with a corps of 200 volunteer inspec-

tors, with the outlook of building this corps to 500.

The group will work out of the CIO-PAC headquarters at 708 E. 47th St.

Abner also urged that tenants "act as their own building inspectors" for their own buildings and turn in reports on unsafe conditions.

The plan is expected to go into full operation as the winter months approach, entering the season when fires are usually frequent on the South Side due to overcrowded conditions, improper wiring and heating facilities.

# See Uphill Fight On Negro Judges

CHICAGO.—Although both the Republican and Democratic parties were each compelled to nominate one Negro candidate for Superior Court, the election of a Negro judge is far from being assured.

With 29 judges to be elected, the two old parties have entered into all-kinds of deals. These deals tend to reduce the chances that the pattern of jimcrow in this court will be broken on Nov. 3.

The Republicans have nominated State Representative Charles J. Jenkins, who has an honorable record of struggle for Negro rights during his 23 years in the state legislature. He is also considered an expert in constitutional law.

The Democratic Negro candidate is Judge Henry C. Ferguson, currently a judge in the Municipal Court.

BOTH will appear on the ballot, along with 40 other candidates nominated by both parties. Voters will select a total of 29 out of this group of 42.

The only judicial candidates whose elections are virtually assured are 16 candidates (11 of them Democratic and five Republican) whose names will appear as candidates of both parties. There are no Negroes among these so-called coalition candidates.

Thus, the real contest on Nov. 3 will be among 26 candidates battling for the remaining 13 places on the Superior Court bench. Both Jenkins and Ferguson

son are among these 26 candidates, with election going only to the 13 highest in this group.

THE introduction, therefore, of so-called partial coalition, involving 16 hand-picked white candidates, actually cuts the chances for the two Negro candidates.

The election of Jenkins and Ferguson can, in fact, be assured only through an independent campaign on their behalf. It is considered a certainty that neither the Republican nor Democratic parties will exert any strenuous efforts on behalf of either of these men in order to elect a Negro for the first time to the Superior Court.

Many groups here, such as the Progressive Party, have long endorsed the principle of Negro representation. Spokesmen for the PP have pointed out that this is probably the most important issue in the Nov. 3 judicial election.

OTHER GROUPS are considering plans for:

1. A nonpartisan campaign on behalf of Jenkins and Ferguson.
2. A campaign to assure election of these two Negro candidates by convincing voters to sharply limit their vote to the selected candidates, instead of voting for the full 29.

In some areas, it is predicted that voters will mark their ballots only for Jenkins and Ferguson. Others, such as union groups, may add several other names of judges who have a pro-labor record.

# Will Readers' Dollars Keep Press Rolling?

THERE WERE 302 pennies in the glass jar deposited by an elderly woman at the business desk the other day.

"Please accept a grandmother's pennies saved for birthday gifts for her grandchildren," she said in a note accompanying the jar. "I am not working now and so cannot do better. . . ."

This was but one of many expressions from faithful supporters telling of sacrifices made so our paper can keep going. So far we have received—as of Wednesday—just about \$9,000 in the two-and-a-half weeks since

we issued our appeal for \$60,000.

This money has kept us going. We would not have been able to publish without it. But it is still not coming in fast enough to take care of our backlog of debts needing immediate payment.

The money has been raised by only a small part of our readership. We ask all of you to get into the campaign and get it over the top in short order.

Among the contributions last week was one from the political prisoners on Ellis Island. Facing

deportation under the fascist McCarran-Walter Act, they nevertheless dug into their very scarce pockets and came up with \$16 for us.

There are numerous reverse gifts—wedding gifts to us from people getting married, and birthday gifts—like the \$10 by a couple in honor of the birthday of their daughter Alita.

On top of the list were the Detroiters and their fellow-readers from other parts of Michigan. As of Wednesday, \$500 had come in from the auto city and its environs—a

third of the \$1,500 they had themselves as a goal. And they are going great guns!

Workers in Illinois and Connecticut were also pitching in, with some \$350 in from Chicago and \$175 in from Connecticut.

We are puzzled, however, by the fact that we hear almost nothing from the great state of Ohio. In the entire period of the campaign so far, we've received just two contributions totalling \$18. In our earlier campaign, too, Ohioans came through with only \$200 out of a pledge of \$2,000. What gives with our

Ohio readers?

A group of Pittsburgh steel workers sent \$30, and a message saying that in a city like Pittsburgh "we know what a newspaper like our Worker means." And from Vermont to Florida to Butte, many hundreds sent their contributions.

Send your contributions to P. O. Box 136, Cooper Station, New York City 3, N. Y.



**NEW JERSEY EDITION**

## The Worker

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SEPTEMBER 27, 1953 By GEORGE MORRIS  
Price 10 Cents

# AFL Girds for Fight Against Eisenhower Administration

ST. LOUIS.—The convention of the American Federation of Labor was essentially

a declaration of war by labor upon the Eisenhower Administration. The convention gave clear evidence that the leaders of the AFL have concluded (and the CIO can hardly be expected to do less) that even they, conservative as they are and hard as they tried, cannot do business with the Administration.

The real high point of the convention was the speech of former Secretary of Labor Martin Durkin who told the story that was already well known—how the White House reneged on its promises to recommend amendments to the Taft-Hartley Law—but it was a scene deliberately staged to show the world that organized labor and the Eisenhower Administration are at opposite corners.

It was also a kick-off for the 1954 and 1955 political campaigns, for it has become equally evident that hesitations and mixed feelings on relations with Eisenhower can only have the effect of retarding an all-out winning political drive.

DURKIN MERELY gave the factual blow-by-blow struggle between the Labor Deportation and the White House, that led to an agreement for 19 amendments to the Taft-Hartley Law; how the Wall Street Journal obtained and printed the text of the proposed White House message that was to go to Congress; how the big business forces staged a whirlwind, "public relations" operations, and how the President changed his mind about the idea and the amendments went up in smoke as did Durkin's job as secretary of labor.

Commenting upon the Durkin speech, AFL president George Meany observed that most editorial opinion said that a labor leader, who has a "special interest,"

cannot qualify for a government post. He also quoted from a Wall Street Journal item describing in advance of Durkin's resignation how five Eisenhower cabinet members, all business executives, would carry out the "defeat Durkin campaign" because of "their backgrounds."

"It seems that there is one rule for labor and another for other interests of this nation," said Meany.

MEANY TOOK several other opportunities to point to the class character of the administration.

He cited a bulletin of the NAM boasting of what the Eisenhower administration already accomplished for business.

"The record of things completed is not as long as the record of things to be completed," said the bulletin as quoted by Meany.

So it ran from session to session. Speakers, resolutions and reports described how the present administration is wrecking past achievements, ignoring the needs of the people—on housing, social insurance.

(Continued on Page 13)

## A Baby Dies in Harlem

### Tiny Rofina Didn't Have a Chance

By ABNER W. BERRY

"SHE WAS SUCH a pretty baby! You should have seen her. Her crib was right there."

The man who was talking stood with me atop the charred rubble in the fire-gutted apartment at 274 W. 119 St., Harlem. He was describing 11-month-old Rofina Sanders who had been burned to death in the fire last week that had injured another child and made homeless more than a dozen families. Rofina didn't have a chance. Her crib, located between the door to the front room of the apartment and the air shaft, caught the onrushing flames of the fire as it ate its way through the wooden door and was sucked up the airshaft.

Mrs. Carrie Smith, mother of Rofina, and five other children ranging in ages from 2 to 12 represent thousands of Negro families in her immediate neighborhood who are eligible for low-rent housing and are denied it by the conspiracy of the real estate lobby and their Congressional stooges.

HOW MANY more Rofinas will be doomed to fiery mutilation and death I will leave to the statisticians, but I know that Mrs. Smith, burned out of one



Firemen putting out a Harlem tenement fire.

firetrap, had to seek shelter with a friend in a still worse tinderbox of a tenement in West 123 St.

Surrounded in a single room by her five remaining children—Mary, 12; Barbara, 6; Norman, 5; Harold, 3, and Sandy 2—the pleasant-faced 29-year-old mother said she was now afraid to leave her children alone "after what happened last Saturday." Her Rofina was burned to death while she shopped for her Sunday dinner.

That tragedy would never have visited Mrs. Smith's house-

hold if she had an apartment of her own. For the fire started in a part of the house occupied by a roomer.

The tragedy could have been warded off, also if proper inspection had been carried out by city authorities. For I learned from other tenants that there had been a fire in this same building two years ago. Following that fire, housing inspectors approved superficial repairs without attempting to enforce the law requiring fire-retarding exterior doors and stair-

(Continued on Page 13)

# Two Immortals

Scenes from the lives of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg

By VIRGINIA GARDNER

CHAPTER 2: HER 'HEAD "IN THE CLOUDS," HER WAGES \$7 A WEEK

Start It Today on Page 8

## Labor Political Action and ALP

—Page 6

## State CIO Maps Fight at Polls

—Page 2

## Charney's Battle For the Ballot

—Page 10

# **GOP Set to Push 5% Federal Sales Tax in January**

By ART SHIELDS

AN IMMEDIATE battle to save workers' dollars from a five percent national sales tax is before the American people. The Eisenhower cabinet of 17 millionaires (and no plumbers) is planning to ask Congress to speed the five percent tax bite when it meets again. This bad news comes from Rep. Noah M. Mason (R-Ill.), a leading member of the tax-writing Ways and Means Committee.

The sales tax would replace the excess profits tax that the trusts hate. Secretary of the Treasury George M. Humphrey told the American Bankers Association last week that he was killing the profits tax on Jan. 1.

The sales tax is backed by the NAM and the Chamber of Commerce. It is the worst of all taxes. It hacks off a goodly chunk of what is left in the pay envelope after the withholding taxes have done their gouging.

Rep. Mason's announcement of Eisenhower's tax plans came just before the President appealed for more "sacrifices" to finance his atom bomb-armament program.

"... There is no sacrifice—no labor. NO TAX, no services—too hard for us to bear," said the President in Boston.

THE PRESIDENT was address-



HUMPHREY

ing rich Republican Party leaders at a \$100 plate dinner. His call to sacrifice was intended for the common people, however—the common people who will pay the bulk of the sales tax.

Economists find that the low income group pays proportionately three times as much of the sales and excise taxes as the high income groups.

The sales tax has been predicted for months by such big business magazines as Fortune and U. S. News and Report.

And such cabinet millionaires as Secretary Humphrey and Secretary of Commerce Sinclair Weeks have repeatedly hinted that a national sales tax was coming soon. Humphrey's experts are said to have been working on the proposed bill through the summer.

(Humphrey hinted that the Administration would be willing to let the ten percent increase in withholding taxes expire Jan. 1, as the law provides, if other taxes take its place but pile new burdens on the workers.)

A five percent sales tax on almost all consumer items except food and liquor and tobacco (the later two are heavily taxed already) will net \$5,000,000,000. So says Rep. Mason.

PART OF THIS \$5,000,000,000 additional revenue would be spent with the war industry companies represented by the cabinet members. Chief of these companies is General Motors, whose recent president, Charles Wilson, is Secretary of Defense.

Humphrey's company, National Steel, would also benefit heavily. The Secretary of the Treasury was chairman of the executive committee of this \$400,000,000 steel giant when he was named to Eisenhower's cabinet.

Other war industry companies (Continued on page 6)

## **Eisenhower's Boston Speech**

# **The Speech... and the Record**

President Eisenhower delivered a glowing speech on the record of his administration at the \$100-a-plate Republican Party dinner in Boston last week. The speech sounded fine—as long as nobody bothered to compare it with the record. Below is the example from the speech—and from the record.

### **FROM THE SPEECH**

"We have lifted stifling artificial controls from our economy. . . ."

"We have initiated a review of our entire tariff policy."

"We have used the legitimate and necessary authority to steady farm prices, meanwhile blue-printing the extension of social security coverage. . . ."

"... we have redefined policy on public power. . . ."

"We are continuing to study and will submit to the next session of Congress, recommendations for making more secure . . . the rights of labor. . . ."

"We have reduced government expenditures. . . ."

"We have . . . used the federal authority . . . to erase the stain of racial discrimination and segregation."

### **FROM THE RECORD**

Among the "artificial controls" lifted were rent ceilings, causing rent hikes up to 400 percent. At the same time public housing was virtually killed.

The Tariff Commission has been loaded in favor of the protectionist lobby.

Farm income continues its catastrophic drop, while the Administration has been working on plans to weaken farm price supports. A Congressional committee headed by Republican Rep. Carl T. Curtis of Nebraska is "investigating" social security. Curtis once called social security "unmoral."

Public power is being handed over to private interests as in the Hells Canyon scandal. One result: higher electric rates coming.

The Administration doublecrosses on Taft-Hartley was so raw, that Martin P. Durkin resigned as Secretary of Labor in protest.

Major cuts in expenditures have been on agencies and items to protect the common people, such as public housing, health, and schools. Meanwhile sales tax is being considered.

Eisenhower did not even move to end aspects of jimmecrow in Washington, which he could have done by Executive Order. This was despite his inauguration speech, promising to do so.

# **N. Y. State CIO Launches Political Campaign**

LONG BEACH, N.Y.

AN ALL-OUT DRIVE to defeat labor's political enemies was the theme of the New York State CIO convention as it opened here Thursday. The convention got underway with a proposal by President Louis Hollander for raising a \$100,000 fund to "ensure the election of liberal, progressive candidates dedicated to labor's program in the 1954 Congressional elections."

At edition time it appeared all but certain that the state CIO would throw its weight behind Robert F. Wagner, Democratic candidate for mayor of New York City. Hollander told reporters that the state CIO could act on a municipal issue if delegates from the city brought in such a resolution.

The New York City delegation

was expected to push for the backing of Wagner. Michael J. Quill, president of the Transport Workers Union and head of the City CIO Council, had supported Wagner in the primary campaign against Mayor Impellitteri. On top of all this, Wagner was the only majority candidate scheduled to address the convention.

HOLLANDER announced that the State CIO executive board had approved the proposal for a fund to elect pro-labor Congressional candidates, adding that the Eisenhower and Dewey Administrations represented the greatest threat to labor since the Hoover regime.

The congressional elections of 1954, he said, "can well determine whether the country will go forward or backward, whether the U.S. will

deteriorate to its weak state before the New Deal. We cannot afford that. It is later than some people think. Our only hope is for a liberal, progressive program in Washington next year."

At the same time, he declared, "the State CIO will not be a tail to the kite of any political organization."

In his opening address to the 800 delegates, Hollander drew strong applause when he blasted McCarthyism.

THE LOUDEST applause came when he said he was in full agreement with Adlai Stevenson's recent activities. Many of the delegates took this to refer to Stevenson's nationwide television and radio address in which he scored McCarthyism and endorsed the idea of Big Power peace negotiations.

However, the foreign policy resolution which the State CIO leadership ad readied for the convention continued its down-the-line support for the cold war foreign policy, now being pushed by both Eisenhower and Dulles.

The domestic policy resolution denounced the program of the "cabinet of gravediggers," blasted McCarthyite Congressional Committees and urged an economic program to benefit working people.

## **Rally Oct. 7 to Urge Bedford Area Hospital**

Rev. Benjamin J. Lowry, Pastor of Zion Baptist Church, was unanimously chosen to lead the "Citizens' Committee for a Bedford-Stuyvesant Hospital Site Now," at a recent meeting at the First A.M.E. Zion Church, Tompkins Ave. and McDonough St.

The meeting was attended by attorney Lewis Flagg, Jr., who won the Democratic primary contest for Municipal Court; Cecil A. Paris, president of Bedford-Stuyvesant Neighborhood Council; Bishop William R. Miller; Rev. Reginald D. Bodine; Mrs. Lena Brewer; Deighton Osborn, chairman of the Bedford-Stuyvesant Health Congress; Rev. J. G. Collins; Dr. Caryl Heimer; Dr. Paul Selden; Dr. Dave Goldstein; Miss Mary Alston; Mrs. Sarah Lincoln; Rev. Reginald Bass; Mrs. Rebecca Delisford; Alphonse Hill and many others. A large group of people gathered for the meeting.

# **Unity Keynotes UE, Mine-Mill Parleys**

## **ORE MINERS URGE PEACE TALKS AND ANTI-DEPRESSION PROGRAM**

Special to The Worker

ST. LOUIS.— Formulation of a policy of unity, the most comprehensive to come from any of the progressive-led unions, highlighted the week-long convention of the International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers held in this city.

The 300 delegates, coming mainly from Rocky Mountain communities from the Yukon down to Rio Grande, adopted a statement approving the recommendation of their officers that included the following:

• Mine-Mill, the largest union in the non-ferrous field is ready to enter into mutual assistance relations with any other craft or industrial unions.

• The union supports the CIO-AFL unity negotiations, calls for their successful conclusion, and wants to affiliate with the united labor organization. The union added it never desired to be out of the main stream of labor and is independent only because it was unjustly expelled from the CIO.

• Mine-Mill calls for an end to raiding and urges its members who, despite seizure of collective bargaining rights in their mines and plants by raiders, to end their

feeling of bitterness and join the unions that now hold collective bargaining rights.

• Mine-Mill calls on its locals to enter into joint action with the people and unions in their areas in legislative and community struggles.

• The members everywhere are called upon to exert their energy and resources on organizing unorganized and not on "re-raiding."

• A detailed political action program, points out that in the 1954 campaign the struggle for Senatorial and Congressional seats in the Rocky Mountain states will prove of particular importance to the objectives of the labor-liberal forces of the country.

FREQUENT MENTION was made by speakers at the convention of Mine-Mill as one of the most attacked unions because of its

## **ELECTRICAL WORKERS CHEER CALL FOR FIGHT-BACK ON MCCARTHYISM**

By CARL HIRSCH

CHICAGO.

AS SEEN through a pay envelope, McCarthyism emerges in sharp and clear detail. That's what 500 delegates to the annual convention of the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers (UE) found here this week in examining what they called "the most fundamental threat facing America today."

"The danger we face," said UE secretary-treasurer Julius Emspak "is not thousands of miles away."

"It is here. It is felt by every worker in this room and by the millions across America."

"It is expressed in the fact that not one of us feels he will be as well off economically a year from now as he is today."

It was in these economic terms—as well as in its political aspects—that the convention defined McCarthyism.

"It is a smokescreen for the plundering of the American people," said Emspak, in a speech that set the tone for the program of electoral and economic fight-back developed by the convention.

theme of the convention, the link to broad labor unity, political action, the legislative campaigns and the wage struggle.

"The smear attacks against our union of the past have become the present McCarthyite attack against all unions today," declared the report of the UE General Officers.

This fact showed the way to the UE's most advanced step in the direction of labor unity, a call for the formation of joint committees for a common program of action with those very unions which have been used as vehicles of wasteful raiding attacks on the UE in the past.

The fight-back against McCarthyism was also at the heart of the political action program developed here which aims at a pro-labor Congress in 1954.

"It is the working people," the

(Continued on Page 13)

# Ryan Tries to Sew Up Docks Against the AFL

THERE WAS an explosive situation on the New York waterfront with the possibility of a rank and file revolt, as *The Worker* went to press. "King" Joe Ryan, whom the AFL convention officially deposed on charges of corruption and gangster connections, was trying to sign up the ports' 30,000 longshoremen for a 10 cents an hour raise after dropping demands for 50 cents and better working conditions.

Meanwhile officials of the powerful West Side locals, 895 and 791 in Greenwich Village and Chelsea were calling on workers to reject any Ryan contract. This group was led by John J. "Gene" Sampson and John J. Dwyer. "The rank and file will resist any mob-signed contract" said a 791 wire to John J. Lyon, head of the New York Shippers Association, the employers group.

THE SHIPPERS, meanwhile, were offering Ryan's expelled International Longshoremen's Association seven cents an hour. And an AFL committee, that was designated to take over the dock work, is negotiating with ILA locals.

The AFL committee of five is headed by Dave Beck, president of the 1,400,000 strong teamsters' union, which hauls the goods off the docks, and Paul Hall, secretary-treasurer of the Atlantic and Gulf division of the Seafarers International Union.

THE BIG question mark in the minds of employers and union officials is what the rank and file will do if a petty cash contract is

signed or if the negotiations collapse. The rank and file have gone out on many unofficial strikes before.

Ryan had originally asked the New York Shippers Association—the bosses' negotiating body—a wage increase of 50 cents an hour. He abandoned this quickly after the AFL expelled the ILA. He now wants an agreement on almost any terms—to give the expelled union some legal status.

Ryan's original demands also included a demand for a limitation of the cargo slingloads. There is no limit on slingloads in New York today. West Coast longshoremen, led by Harry Bridges, however, have restricted slingloads to less than half the heavier loads going over ships' sides in New York.

The original ILA demands also called for severance pay, higher welfare payments and a relief plan that the employers must finance.

AFL OFFICIALS have indicated that they will cooperate with

## Classified Ads

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FAMOUS MAKE STEAM IRON. Reg. \$19.95. Spec. \$12.50. Standard Brands Dist., 142 Fourth Ave. (13th and 14th Sts.) GR 2-1219. One hour free parking.

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### TRAVEL

DRIVING to California? Don. Take passengers. Share expenses. Box 146, *The Worker*.

### DEAR READER:

We want to ask a very personal favor of you. If you are a housewife, or otherwise, do not punch a clock, come in between 11 a.m.-3 p.m.

It is very difficult to wait on everyone at one time, people have been crowding in between 3 and 7 p.m. As an additional incentive, "All purchases made before 3 p.m. on extra 5% discount. (Please don't ask for it after 3 p.m.). Big sale, woolen 54 in. \$1.39 to \$2.95 per yd., including Forstmann, Miron, etc.

MILL END IMPORTS

76 E. 11th St.

the New York-New Jersey bi-state waterfront commission if they take over the ILA locals.

This bi-state commission is made up of appointees of New York's Governor, Thomas E. Dewey, and New Jersey's Governor, Alfred C. Driscoll.

The Commission would set up police control of waterfront work. All dock workers would register for work at State employment centers. And the agents of the commission will have the power to bar any workers from the docks whom they don't like.

This power could be used against militant unionists.

Meanwhile the gangster hiring boss, Antonio Anastasia, who dominates the Isthmian Steamship Line docks (U. S. Steel) in Brooklyn, says there won't be any strike on his docks—no matter what wages and conditions result from negotiations.

## Convict Women Picketing UN On Puerto Rico

Mrs. Rosa Collazo and 10 other women were convicted Monday of "disorderly conduct" for picketing for the independence of Puerto Rico in front of the United Nations building last month.

Mrs. Collazo's husband, Oscar Collazo, is serving a life sentence in federal prison as a result of a shooting incident outside the White House in December 1950. His death sentence was commuted by President Truman after powerful mass protests from Latin America.

City Magistrate Paul Balsam found the 11 women guilty after testimony that they had refused to "move on" when ordered by police. He said he would sentence them Friday.

The demonstration for which the women were convicted was staged to time with the United Nations debate on the status of Puerto Rico.

## RIEGELMAN-Wall St. Pet

(Continued from Page 6)

anxiety," he told the Board, and then went on to declare that two reasons for the city's financial crisis were:

"... pressures for ever-increasing municipal services which may or may not be needed" and "the increase in the city's wage bills."

Here are some revealing quotations from the Riegelman report which indicate what he would do if elected mayor:

"Tens of thousands of persons who can afford to pay for hospital service now get it free." (He estimated a saving of \$500,000 from this "let 'em die" policy).

"The Department of Sanitation could save \$5,000,000 a year if its policy objectives were defined to give a level of garbage collection service twice as high as any other large city, instead of the present three times as high."

"The Department of Housing and Buildings could save \$195,000 a year by partially eliminating elevator inspections that duplicate those by insurance company inspectors."

"The Health Department's duplication of State milk inspection services ... points to a possible saving of \$100,000."

"One third of the inspectors in the Bureau of Weights and Measures of the Markets Department are provisional appointees," ... whose dismissals could bring about savings of \$50,000 a year.

And of course, he warned that unless the cause of "transit losses" were removed, "the financial problems" would never be solved. Over and over, at hearing after hearing, Riegelman carried the Wall Street banner of higher fares, cut the budget by firing workers, reducing services, speedup.

Note the departments where his "economy" would be effected. In hospitals, in markets, in health, in housing and building—wherever the need is greatest for MORE in-

spectors for MORE beds, for MORE supervision.

On Sept. 17 he repeated a proposal made a month previous to prime \$170,000,000 from the city's costs, of which \$70 million, he said, would be slashed from the budget in his first year of office.

On the basis of his record, of his program, of his Republican Party record both in Washington and Albany, of his Wall St. positions, Harold Riegelman is the candidate of the main foes of New York working people, regardless of party affiliation or political thought. Whatever other differences exist in the opposing camps, there is reason for unity by labor and the people on ONE issue—Riegelman must never be elected mayor of New York City!

## Rally Sunday to Hit McCarran-Walker Law

CEDRIC BELFRAGE, editor of the *National Guardian*, will speak on what the McCarran-Walker Law means in the life of the average foreign born American at a mass meeting at 2 P.M., Sunday, Sept. 27, at the Hotel Diplomat, 108 W 43rd St.

Belfrage, himself a victim of the McCarran Law, has had first hand experience with this law which affects 14,000,000 foreign born in this country, their friends and relatives.

Louise Pettibone Smith, Professor Emerita of Biblical History, Wellesley College, and Frank Serri, fighting Brooklyn Attorney will also speak on the program with Belfrage. Joseph Navarra will chair the meeting.

Under auspices of the Non-Partisan Committee against McCarran Law, the meeting will hear an analysis of the Lehman-Coffey Bill, introduced by 32 members of Congress to replace the McCarran-Walker law. It will also seek ways and means to stimulate action for repeal of this Law, whose provisions were branded by President Truman in his veto message as "worse than the infamous Alien Act of 1798."

## Shopper's Guide

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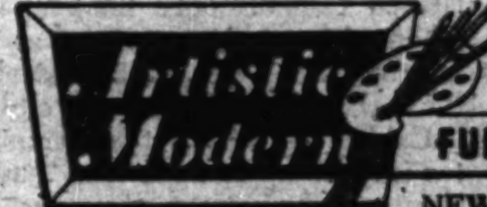
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# PEACE ONLY DEFENSE AGAINST A-BOMB SAY JERSEY METHODISTS

OCEAN CITY — WHILE the shrewd operators of the cold war hopped up their "psychological warfare" against the American people last week — with glaring headlines calling every major city in 14 Jersey counties "atomic targets" — the real voice of the people spoke for peace.

Here in Ocean City, leading Jersey Methodist ministers spoke in unison for international control of atom and hydrogen bombs — and repeated their firm stand against Universal Military Training.

Meeting at the 117th annual N. J. Methodist Conference, the churchmen adopted the report of their Commission on World Peace, "inevitable," their report said. "We believe there must be a transfer . . . to the international level.

We call for this transfer as soon as possible and urge our nation to take the lead in achieving it. . . . In Jersey City, the "Hudson Dispatch" spelled out just what another war would mean, in an editorial headed: "No H-Bomb Defense Save Peace!"

This last section — strongly opposed by a minority — said:

"The Conference continues to oppose (UMT) on the ground that it is unnecessary and ineffective; contrary to the American tradition; that the history and the spirit of America is against it; and that it threatens the democratic structure of our nation."

The clergymen declared that all weapons of mass destruction "must be internationally administered."

"It does not satisfy the Christian conscience to be told that war is as possible and urge our nation to



H-BOMB WARFARE

take the lead in achieving it. . . .

In Jersey City, the "Hudson Dispatch" spelled out just what another war would mean, in an editorial headed: "No H-Bomb Defense Save Peace!"

... Once atomic warfare starts, the editors said, "there is virtually no defense either for the side that starts it or the enemy. We cannot build enough shelters to protect our citizens, nor can we take our industrial production underground, and it is our productive ability that would be needed to turn the balance, as it did in World Wars 1 and 2."

The only sure defense against A-bomb and H-bomb attacks is peace.

"As we have pointed out before, this country will never live down the shame of Hiroshima. There, when our nation had sole possession of the A-bomb, it was used in 1945 over a defenseless city, and 70,000 men, women and children were blown into eternity. Within

three days — Aug. 8, 1945 — our Air Force repeated the mass death and destruction at Nagasaki.

"Today, experts say that the H-bomb is 200 times more destructive than were those A-bombs. They tell us that an H-bomb might kill 97 percent of the living in an area extending out for almost two miles from the (blast) center . . . up to 85 percent in the third mile, and about 50 percent in the fourth mile radius from the place of explosion."

"The H-bomb — and we are referring to the American version — is rated 200 times more powerful than those 1945 A-bombs, and the equivalent to the destructive force of 4,000,000 tons of TNT."

"Yes, peace is the only certain defense against the H-bomb!"

## NEW JERSEY EDITION

# The Worker

THE WORKER, SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1953

## Jersey Progressives Map Election Plans

NEWARK

AN ENLARGED state committee meeting of the Progressive Party last week heard John Abt, representing the national office, and Mort Bloom, executive secretary of the Jersey organization, report on the outlook for the Progressive Party in the '53 elections. Between 75 and 80 people attended the meeting.

Abt discussed the contributions of the PP in helping to win the Korean truce. He said the main job in the period ahead was to continue and expand the fight for world peace and civil rights at home.

Bloom spoke about the '53 elections in New Jersey, and said that the PP has an important role to play, even though it is not running any candidates, and is not endorsing either the Republican or Democratic gubernatorial candidates. The PP will concentrate on exposing Republican reaction as the greatest danger to the people of Jersey.

THE PP has the responsibility for seeing that the main issues that affect the people are raised, Bloom said. These issues are peace, rent control, state aid to education, appointment and election of Negroes to office, and the fight against McCarthyism. The PP, said Bloom, will associate itself with all forward looking groups in the state in action around the basic issues. This will help pave the road for a basic political realignment in the future.

Funds will be raised for at least four radio broadcasts, and for leaflets and election material. A main campaign of the PP will be collection of signatures for a big power peace pact.

### IUE WINS

The IUECIO defeated the UE in an NLRB election at Westinghouse Meter in Newark. The vote was 1,360 to 981. Of the 2,000 workers in the plant 2,377 voted. The election saw a terrific amount of red-baiting by IUE leaders.

HEAR

JOE CLARK

Moscow correspondent of the Daily Worker

"MY THREE YEARS IN THE SOVIET UNION"

FRI. EVE, OCT. 2 — 8:30

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### CIO RAPS FAKE SLUM CLEARANCE

Hugh Caldwell, president of the Essex-West Hudson CIO Council, labeled Commissioner Bontempo's "slum clearance" committee as a "committee representing exclusively the real estate interests in our city."

Caldwell said that the committee is made up of those who "have always looked upon slums as a highly lucrative profit making venture."

The CIO official suggested enlargement of the committee to include groups whose members "are currently living in, not making money from, Newark's slums."

### 7,000 Strike At Chesapeake Phone Company

RICHMOND, Va., Sept. 22. — Some 7,000 workers at nearly 100 exchanges of the Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Co. went on strike today after negotiators failed to agree to a new work contract at an all-night session with Federal mediators.

Robert W. Bailey, representative of the CIO Communications Workers of America, notified mediators officially that the strike was set.

Bailey said the union is asking wage increases of \$2 to \$3 a week and the company has offered 50 cents in \$2.50.

## McCarthyism Real Threat, Says Catholic Editor

NEWARK

"McCarthyism represents the real internal threat to America as it attempts to set limits upon freedom of action and freedom of thought," a Catholic editor told an audience of 200 at a meeting of the Newark Branch of Americans for Democratic Action.

William P. Clancy, associate editor of Commonweal, a Catholic journal, declared that "the myth that Catholic influence is behind McCarthy is unfortunate and untrue. The vast majority of educated Catholic opinion is overwhelmingly anti-McCarthy."

"McCarthyism is the native manifestation of the totalitarian spirit that is trying to impose a spurious unity upon America in the name of security," Clancy said.

"If McCarthy didn't exist the Communists would invent him, because of his use as a symbol that American freedoms have completely dried up," said the Catholic editor.

### COURT REVERSES VALENTINO FRAMEUP

In Philadelphia the U. S. Court of Appeals voided the conviction and five-year term of Anthony Valentino, former business agent of Local 80, Packinghouse Workers Union, CIO. Valentino had been sentenced to five years in prison for allegedly falsely denying membership in the Communist Party in a Taft-Hartley NLRB affidavit.

The court's action was based on a technicality that the trial should have been held in Philadelphia or Washington instead of Camden.

### WON'T BAN KINSEY

Jersey City officials have backed off on their previous announcement that Kinsey's book "Sexual Behavior in the Human Female" would be banned. Public Safety Commissioner Berry, who last week predicted that the book would be outlawed in Jersey City, said banning the book would provide the publishers with "more valuable publicity than they could purchase. . . ."

### RAP UN-AMERICANISM

The Un-Americans' smear of dead clergymen stirred wide protests in Jersey. A resolution presented by Rev. Charles C. Parlin of Englewood to the Board of the National Council of Churches of Christ attacked as "reprehensible" and an "abuse" of the Congressional investigative process the charge of the House Un-American Committee against the late Rabbis Stephen S. Wise and Judah Magnes. The resolution passed unanimously protested the committee's action in releasing charges of a professional stoolpigeon against "two very distinguished Jewish rabbis, now dead and unable even to comment, much less defend themselves."

In Newark, John J. Untermann, chairman of the NJ Regional Board of the Anti-Defamation League, issued a statement decrying such

reckless attacks as those made on the two dead rabbis. Untermann said that B'nai Brith members in New Jersey joined their national leaders in condemning such tactics.

A representative of the American Jewish Congress also denounced the Un-Americans at a forum held by the Mayor's Commission on Group Relations in Newark city hall.

### EDISON'S STUPIDITY

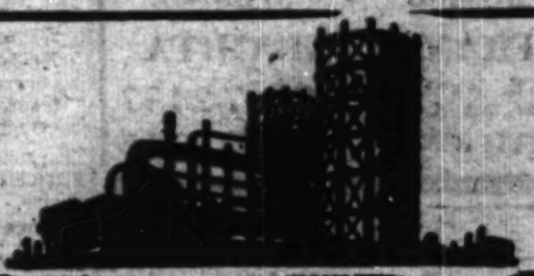
Charles Edison, former Democratic governor, now a rock-ribbed Republican reactionary, qualified for the years most stupid remark to the dedication of a hearing and speech center in Newark. Edison declared that supporters of the center "struck a blow at our enemies behind the Iron Curtain." How come? "This infirmity and the center," said the red-baiting corporation head, "are the products of private philanthropy which, in itself, is a product of private capital and initiative." Edison's remarks prove again that ordinary common sense is not a prerequisite for red-baiting.



McCarthy

A professional witch-hunter, William Smullen, head of the New Jersey Anti-Communist League, is hunting more headlines with his one-man campaign to knife the Mayor's Commission on Group Relations. Smullen is needing Newark's law dept. for a ruling on whether the group is legal.

## New Jersey SHOP TALK



### LABOR PARTY RAPS MCCARTHY

The Labor News Digest, weekly Paterson paper, takes another rap at the "blabber-mouther McCarthy" in a recent issue. The labor weekly also points out that despite the red baiting senator's attack on freedom of the press he is supported by the majority of the big papers.

"It is true," says the editorial, "that some newspapers, in the light of McCarthy's latest venture, are seeing him as the sinister figure he is."

"But it is also true that McCarthy hasn't lost his principal newspaper backers — the Hearst newspapers whose trained seals sing his praises almost daily; the McCormick-Patterson newspapers; the Scripps-Howard newspapers; and the blindly partisan Republican newspapers looking forward to McCarthy's value as a character assassin for the next Congressional elections."

### ASK 13c RAIL

Local 600-UAW-CIO, represent-

ing 15,000 workers, is asking for a 13c across-the-board increase, plus an extra 10c for skilled classifications from the Wright Aeronautical company. The union also wants increased pensions, complete hospitalization, 10 days' annual sick leave, increased life insurance, severance pay and a guaranteed annual wage. The contract expired Sept. 15th.

### AFL NEUTRAL

The State AFL's Labor's League for Political Education will not endorse either the Democratic or Republican gubernatorial candidates. Louis P. Marcante, AFL president, said:

"... the election of either one will bring friendly recognition of labor's legislative objectives."

The no endorsement policy is undoubtedly the result of a deal between top AFL leaders — of whom several have been plumping for big business Republican candidate Troast. Thousands of rank and file AFL'ers will undoubtedly support Troast's opponent Meyer.

# Will Readers' Dollars Keep Press Rolling?

THERE WERE 302 pennies in the glass jar deposited by an elderly woman at the business desk the other day.

"Please accept a grandmother's pennies saved for birthday gifts for her grandchildren," she said in a note accompanying the jar. "I am not working now and so cannot do better. . . ."

This was but one of many expressions from faithful supporters telling of sacrifices made so our paper can keep going. So far we have received—as of Wednesday—just about \$9,000 in the two-and-a-half weeks since

we issued our appeal for \$60,000.

This money has kept us going. We would not have been able to publish without it. But it is still not coming in fast enough to take care of our backlog of debts needing immediate payment.

The money has been raised by only a small part of our readership. We ask all of you to get into the campaign and get it over the top in short order.

Among the contributions last week was one from the political prisoners on Ellis Island. Facing

deportation under the fascist McCarran-Walter Act, they nevertheless dug into their very scarce pockets and came up with \$16 for us.

There are numerous reverse gifts—wedding gifts to us from people getting married, and birthday gifts—like the \$10 by a couple in honor of the birthday of their daughter Alita.

On top of the list were the Detroiters and their fellow-readers from other parts of Michigan. As of Wednesday, \$500 had come in from the auto city and its environs—a

third of the \$1,500 they had themselves as a goal. And they are going great guns!

Workers in Illinois and Connecticut were also pitching in, with some \$350 in from Chicago and \$175 in from Connecticut.

We are puzzled, however, by the fact that we hear almost nothing from the great state of Ohio. In the entire period of the campaign so far, we've received just two contributions totalling \$18. In our earlier campaign, too, Ohioans came through with

only \$200 out of a pledge of \$2,000. What gives with our Ohio readers?

A group of Pittsburgh steel workers sent \$20, and a message saying that in a city like Pittsburgh "we know what a newspaper like our Worker means."

Send your contributions to P. O. Box 136, Cooper Station, New York City 3, N. Y.

## PENNA. EDITION The Worker

Vol. XVIII, No. 39  
16 Pages

SEPTEMBER 27, 1953  
Price 10 Cents

By GEORGE MORRIS

ST. LOUIS.—The convention of the American Federation of Labor was essentially

# AFL Girds for Fight Against Eisenhower Administration

a declaration of war by labor upon the Eisenhower Administration. The convention gave clear evidence that the leaders of the AFL have concluded (and the CIO can hardly be expected to do less) that even they, conservative as they are and hard as they tried, cannot do business with the Administration.

The real high point of the convention was the speech of former Secretary of Labor Martin Durkin who told the story that was already well known—how the White House reneged on its promises to recommend amendments to the Taft-Hartley Law—but it was a scene deliberately staged to show the world that organized labor and the Eisenhower Administration are at opposite corners.

It was also a kick-off for the 1954 and 1956 political campaigns, for it has become equally evident that hesitations and mixed feelings on relations with Eisenhower can only have the effect of retarding an all-out winning political drive.

DURKIN MERELY gave the factual blow-by-blow struggle between the Labor Department and the White House, that led to an agreement for 19 amendments to the Taft-Hartley Law; how the Wall Street Journal obtained and printed the text of the proposed White House message that was to go to Congress; how the big business forces staged a whirlwind "public relations" operations, and how the President changed his mind about the idea and the amendments went up in smoke as did Durkin's job as secretary of labor.

Commenting upon the Durkin speech, AFL president George Meany observed that most editorial opinion said that a labor lead-

er, who has a "special interest," cannot qualify for a government post. He also quoted from a Wall Street Journal item describing in advance of Durkin's resignation how five Eisenhower cabinet members, all business executives, (Continued on Page 13)

## Poor Richard Gets Cold Shoulder



NIXON

Vice-President Richard Nixon was greeted with derisive laughter and stony silence at the AFL Convention Wednesday when he sought to defend the Administration's record.

Veteran labor reporter George Morris wrote: "Not in all the years this writer covered labor gatherings has a high government spokesman, not to speak of the Vice-President, been accorded so cold and hostile a reception."

Adding to the anger of the AFL delegates was a message from President Eisenhower, lauding the Taft-Hartley law as a "substantial contribution" to "sound" labor practices.

## We Pick the Dodgers!

—See Page 11

## A Baby Dies in Harlem

# Tiny Rofina Didn't Have a Chance

By ABNER W. BERRY

"SHE WAS SUCH a pretty baby! You should have seen her. Her crib was right there."

The man who was talking stood with me atop the charred rubble in the fire-gutted apartment at 274 W. 119 St., Harlem. He was describing 11-month-old Rofina Sanders who had been burned to death in the fire last week that had injured another child and made homeless more than a dozen families. Rofina didn't have a chance. Her crib, located between the door to the front room of the apartment and the air shaft, caught the onrushing flames of the fire as it ate its way through the wooden door and was sucked up the airshaft.

Mrs. Carrie Smith, mother of Rofina, and five other children ranging in ages from 2 to 12 represent thousands of Negro families in her immediate neighborhood who are eligible for low-rent housing and are denied it by the conspiracy of the real estate lobby and their Congressional stooges.

HOW MANY more Rofinas will be doomed to fiery mutilation and death I will leave to the statisticians, but I know that Mrs. Smith, burned out of one



Firemen putting out a Harlem tenement fire.

firetrap, had to seek shelter with a friend in a still worse tinderbox of a tenement in West 123 St.

Surrounded in a single room by her five remaining children—Mary, 12; Barbara, 6; Norman, 5; Harold, 3, and Sandy 2—the pleasant-faced 29-year-old mother said she was now afraid to leave her children alone "after what happened last Saturday." Her Rofina was burned to death while she shopped for her Sunday dinner.

That tragedy would never have visited Mrs. Smith's house-

hold if she had an apartment of her own. For the fire started in a part of the house occupied by a roomer.

The tragedy could have been warded off, also if proper inspection had been carried out by city authorities. For I learned from other tenants that there had been a fire in this same building two years ago. Following that fire, housing inspectors approved superficial repairs without attempting to enforce the law requiring fire-retarding exterior doors and stair-

(Continued on Page 13)

# Two Immortals

## Scenes from the lives of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg

By VIRGINIA GARDNER

CHAPTER 2: HER 'HEAD "IN THE CLOUDS," HER WAGES \$7 A WEEK

—Start It Today on Page 8—

# **GOP Set to Push 5% Federal Sales Tax in January**

By ART SHIELDS

AN IMMEDIATE battle to save workers' dollars from a five percent national sales tax is before the American people. The Eisenhower cabinet of 17 millionaires (and no plumbers)

is planning to ask Congress to speed the five percent tax bite when it meets again. This bad news comes from Rep. Noah M. Mason (R-Ill.), a leading member of the tax-writing Ways and Means Committee.

The sales tax would replace the excess profits tax that the trusts hate. Secretary of the Treasury George M. Humphrey told the American Bankers Association last week that he was killing the profits tax on Jan. 1.

The sales tax is backed by the NAM and the Chamber of Commerce. It is the worst of all taxes. It hacks off a goodly chunk of what is left in the pay envelope after the withholding taxes have done their gouging.

Rep. Mason's announcement of Eisenhower's tax plans came just before the President appealed for more "sacrifices" to finance his atom bomb-armorament program.

"... There is no sacrifice—no labor. NO TAX, no services—too hard for us to bear," said the President in Boston.

THE PRESIDENT was address-



HUMPHREY

ing rich Republican Party leaders at a \$100 plate dinner. His call to sacrifice was intended for the common people, however—the common people who will pay the bulk of the sales tax.

Economists find that the low income group pays proportionately three times as much of the sales and excise taxes as the high income groups.

The sales tax has been predicted for months by such big business magazines as *Fortune* and *U. S. News and Report*.

And such cabinet millionaires as Secretary Humphrey and Secretary of Commerce Sinclair Weeks have repeatedly hinted that a national sales tax was coming soon. Humphrey's experts are said to have been working on the proposed bill through the summer.

(Humphrey hinted that the Administration would be willing to let the ten percent increase in withholding taxes expire Jan. 1, as the law provides, if other taxes take its place" but pile new burdens on the workers.)

A five percent sales tax on almost all consumer items except food and liquor and tobacco (the later two are heavily taxed already) will net \$5,000,000,000. So says Rep. Mason.

PART OF THIS \$5,000,000,000 additional revenue would be spent with the war industry companies represented by the cabinet members. Chief of these companies is General Motors, whose recent president, Charles Wilson, is Secretary of Defense.

Humphrey's company, National Steel, would also benefit heavily. The Secretary of the Treasury was chairman of the executive committee of this \$400,000,000 steel giant when he was named to Eisenhower's cabinet.

Other war industry companies (Continued on page 6)

Eisenhower's Boston Speech

## **The Speech... and the Record**

President Eisenhower delivered a glowing speech on the record of his administration at the \$100-a-plate Republican Party dinner in Boston last week. The speech sounded fine—as long as nobody bothered to compare it with the record. Below is the example from the speech—and from the record.

### **FROM THE SPEECH**

"We have lifted stifling artificial controls from our economy...."

"We have initiated a review of our entire tariff policy."

"We have used the legitimate and necessary authority to steady farm prices, meanwhile blue-printing the extension of social security coverage...."

"... we have redefined policy on public power...."

"We are continuing to study and will submit to the next session of Congress, recommendations for making more secure... the rights of labor...."

"We have reduced government expenditures...."

"We have... used the federal authority... to erase the stain of racial discrimination and segregation."

### **FROM THE RECORD**

Among the "artificial controls" lifted were rent ceilings, causing rent hikes up to 400 percent. At the same time public housing was virtually killed.

The Tariff Commission has been loaded in favor of the protectionist lobby.

Farm income continues its catastrophic drop, while the Administration has been working on plans to weaken farm price supports. A Congressional committee headed by Republican Rep. Carl T. Curtis of Nebraska is "investigating" social security. Curtis once called social security "immoral."

Public power is being handed over to private interests as in the Hells Canyon scandal. One result: higher electric rates coming.

The Administration doublecrosses on Taft-Hartley was so raw, that Martin P. Durkin resigned as Secretary of Labor in protest.

Major cuts in expenditures have been on agencies and items to protect the common people, such as public housing, health, and schools. Meanwhile sales tax is being considered.

Eisenhower did not even move to end aspects of jimcrow in Washington, which he could have done by Executive Order. This was despite his inauguration speech, promising to do so.

EISENHOWER'S SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE

## **Ezra (Barbed Wire) Benson**

By MAX GORDON

IT IS A SIGN of the times that President Eisenhower's Secretary of Agriculture, speaking to farmers in Republican Wisconsin, had to be protected from his audience by double barriers, and special squads of state troopers. Secretary Ezra T. Benson addressed

WHY THESE precautions? The answer is to be found in what is happening to farm income, the policies—or lack of them—of the Eisenhower Administration in meeting the situation, and the resulting temper of the farmers.

In his speech to these 50,000 farmers, Benson himself confessed the bankruptcy of the Administration. He charged that under President Truman, farm prices had fallen 18 percent; since he took over, they have fallen only another one or two percent.

The farmers, naturally, did not give a hoot in hades under whose regime prices fell further. They wanted something done about it. They got no satisfaction out of the

Benson oration.

Were it not for the fact that the livelihoods of some 5,000,000 farm families were involved, his "policy" statement might be viewed as low comedy. Here is what he gave as an 8-point "guide" for his administration.

Constantly improved farm economy; protection of the farmers' freedom of choice; servicing the farmers' interests, serving the public's interest; being financially practical; use rather than storage; solve problems, not create them; square with American principles. Any wonder that he needed protection?

ONLY A DAY earlier, press reports from Washington had informed the farmers that Benson's Department of Agriculture officials saw no hope for easing their situation this year. These reports declared that Department officials did not believe there was any possibility for prices going much beyond the 94 percent of parity now existing.

Benson also put his foot in it when, in trying to cite some accomplishments of his administration, he pointed to the fact that price controls had been removed from meat. The very next day, the House Agricultural Committee also Republican-controlled, charged that cattle farmers were facing disaster as prices to consumers remained high while prices received by them had fallen sharply.

Cattle raisers were getting 33 percent less for their animals, and veal calves had fallen 61 percent in the past year, the figures showed. There was no such drop to the consumer.

In other words, Benson's boast meant that the food monopoly—the big packers and processors—were profiting from the dropping of price controls—at the expense of both farmer and consumer.

THE EISENHOWER Administration wants to carry out its big business program of "no government interference," except for big business. For agriculture, this means rapid fall in prices to the

## **Unity Keynotes UE, Mine-Mill Parleys**

**ORE MINERS URGE PEACE TALKS AND ANTI-DEPRESSION PROGRAM**

Special to The Worker

ST. LOUIS.—Formulation of a policy of unity, the most comprehensive to come from any of the progressive-led unions, highlighted the week-long convention of the International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers held in this city.

The 300 delegates, coming mainly from Rocky Mountain communities from the Yukon down to Rio Grande, adopted a statement approving the recommendation of their officers that included the following:

• Mine-Mill, the largest union in the non-ferrous field is ready to enter into mutual assistant relations with any other craft or industrial unions.

• The union supports the CIO-AFL unity negotiations, calls for their successful conclusion, and wants to affiliate with the united labor organization. The union added it never desired to be out of the main stream of labor and is independent only because it was unjustly expelled from the CIO.

• Mine-Mill calls for an end to raiding and urges its members who, despite seizure of collective bargaining rights in their mines and plants by raiders, to end their

feeling of bitterness and join the unions that now hold collective bargaining rights.

• Mine-Mill calls on its locals to enter into joint action with the people and unions in their areas in legislative and community struggles.

• The members everywhere are called upon to exert their energy and resources on organizing unorganized, and not on "re-raiding."

• A detailed political action program, points out that in the 1954 campaign the struggle for Senatorial and Congressional seats in the Rocky Mountain states will prove of particular importance to the objectives of the labor-liberal forces of the country. Mine-Mill is the major union in those states, particularly in Montana, Idaho, Arizona, New Mexico, Utah and Colorado, endorsed Senators James Murray of Montana, and Senator

**ELECTRICAL WORKERS CHEER CALL FOR FIGHT-BACK ON MCCARTHYISM**

By CARL HIRSCH

CHICAGO.

AS SEEN through a pay envelope, McCarthyism emerges in sharp and clear detail. That's what 500 delegates to the annual convention of the United Electrical, Radio and Ma-

chine Workers (UE) found here this week in examining what they called "the most fundamental threat facing America today."

"The danger we face," said UE secretary-treasurer Julius Emspak, "is not thousands of miles away. It is here. It is felt by every worker in this room and by the millions across America."

"It is expressed in the fact that not one of us feels he will be as well off economically a year from now as he is today."

It was in these economic terms—as well as in its political aspects—that the convention defined McCarthyism.

"It is a smokescreen for the plundering of the American people," said Emspak, in a speech that set the tone for the program of electoral and economic fight-back developed by the convention.

THE BATTLE against Mc-

theme of the convention, the link to broad labor unity, political action, the legislative campaigns and the wage struggle.

"The smear attacks against our union of the past have become the present McCarthyite attack against all unions today," declared the report of the UE General Officers.

This fact showed the way to the UE's most advanced step in the direction of labor unity, a call for the formation of joint committees for a common program of action with those very unions which have been used as vehicles of wasteful raiding attacks on the UE in the past.

The fight-back against McCarthyism was also at the heart of the political action program developed here which aims at a pro-labor Congress in 1954.

It is the working people's

# Library Fights Book-Burners

PITTSBURGH. — The Public Library Board of Mt. Lebanon, a municipality entirely surrounded by Pittsburgh, has refused to be stampeded into a burning of alleged "pro-Communist" books. This is despite the fact that its citizenship is overwhelmingly conservative-Republican, and the two big Pittsburgh afternoon dailies—the Hearst Sun-Telegraph and Scripps-Howard Pittsburgh Press—are needling them.

The library is charged by Mrs. Kathryn M. Mitchell of Mt. Lebanon with displaying "at least 40 volumes by pro-Communist authors." Among those she listed are three books by Owen Lattimore, one of which—"Ordeal by Slander"—was put in the library after Lattimore had been charged by the McCarran Committee with being a "Soviet Spy." To her, the accusation proved the charge.

Other books were by Louis Adamic, Shirley Graham, Henrietta Buckmaster, Edgar Snow, Howard Fast, Anna Louise Strong and Agnes Smedley.

MRS. MITCHELL quoted as un-American the following paragraph from "Two Years with the Chinese Communists" by Claire and William Bond, an English physicist and his wife:

"The Communists for their part have worked miracles among the farmers, made golden opportunities for the common people out of calamitous adversities inflicted on them by the enemy."

Mrs. Mitchell suspects the nine volumes by the late Louis Adamic are "pro-Communist" because Elizabeth Bentley named him as a "Soviet agent." As for one book by Henrietta Buckmaster,—"wasn't

she a supporter of '19 Communist Fronts'?" the Board was asked.

THE SUN-TELEGRAPH seized upon the charges to bring the stoolpigeon and labor spy, Matt Cvetic, out of obscurity. This paid FBI agent pontificated that Lattimore is a "past master at couching the Commie Line in clever language."

He warned that he (Cvetic) was "bitterly opposed to putting books by known Communist authors in public libraries." In one of the Communist trials here Cvetic testified that he couldn't "understand" what was in such books!

AS A RESULT of all this clamor, a public meeting was held in Mt. Lebanon and a committee set up to investigate the charges. A statement read by E. I. H. Ben-

net, vice-president of the Peoples First National Bank & Trust Co., which is the second largest bank in Pittsburgh, defended the Library Board. It declared in part:

"The board believes that any library should have literature of all types available for the public regardless of whether such literature appears to be contrary to the American way of living. We believe that the adult population of Mt. Lebanon is quite capable of reading all books and of making its own choice."

"We intend to continue to have on our shelves books which may outline other philosophies, for we think that such volumes should be made available to everyone. At the same time, we intend to have our library well stocked, as at present, with good substantial reading on the American way of living."

## BIG BIZ RALLY FIZZES

PITTSBURGH. — A "gigantic patriotic rally" at Soldiers and Sailors Memorial Hall, which was to have "rededicated the women of this (Pittsburgh) district to the American Way of Life," as a feature of Americanism Week, drew, according to the Post-Gazette, "a disappointingly small crowd."

The women's committee in charge of the affair stated that over a million copies of a "Freedom Pamphlet" had been distributed locally to advertise the meeting. The pamphlet is a publication of the anti-labor Freedom Foundation of Valley Forge, Pa., and proclaims the virtues of the "Free Enterprise" system.

The guiding spirit of the committee was none other than Mrs. Clifford F. Hood, a director of the Foundation, but more significant as showing the real forces back of the affair, she is the wife of the president of the U. S. Steel Corp.

AS A FEATURE of "Americanism Week," Pittsburgh area labor leaders met together with several hundred big employers and their agents at a Labor and Management Day dinner at the Wm. Penn Hotel. The union leaders and corporation heads joined to applaud Rabbi Solomon B. Freehof when he repeated the hoary lies about the Soviet Union and Marxism in lauding the glories of the "free enterprise" system.

## Mellon's America

(Continued from Page 16)

the "American freedoms as guaranteed by the Constitution and Bill of Rights, there was a distinctive program, conducted by the social group involved.

Monday was "American Justice and Government Day." All courts in the county, including the federal, had programs.

Federal Judge John D. Martin, of the Sixth Circuit, who is helping out here, was the main speaker at a Luncheon of the Bar Association in the Wm. Penn Hotel. "I always carry a copy of the Constitution in my coat pocket," he declared. "It is up to the courts to give the exact balance to what are Freedoms and what are false Freedoms," he explained, though what he meant it would require a corporation lawyer to make out.

Martin did, however, take a position against the attacks on the Fifth Amendments, which protects a person against being compelled to incriminate himself. To remove this prohibition, he stated, would be a "triple threat" to our liberties and "not fair."

THE SAME day Judge Harry Montgomery opined on The American Government, and Justice Day at the Northside Kiwanis Club. He is an official of the fascist Americans, Battling Communism gang. He handed Steve Nelson the 20-year sentence to the state penitentiary in the frameup under the Pennsylvania Sedition Law.

While this hypocrisy was going on, William Albertson, James Dolsen, Steve Nelson and Irving Weissman, — sentenced a month ago to the maximum 5-year term in a frameup under the Smith Act, were waiting in the County Jail for action by the Ninth Circuit Court on their appeal against the \$40,000 bail set in a vindictive opinion by Federal Judge

## North Star ★ On South Street

By R. H. B.

A NEGRO PEOPLE'S convention . . . On Sunday, Sept. 13, the magazine section of the Philadelphia Inquirer carried an article entitled "Mother Bethel."

The article takes up about half page of text and four pictures. It is a story on the history of Mother Bethel AME Church of Philadelphia, which is the mother church the 1,250,000 member, African Methodist Episcopal Church in U. S.

The story covers the founding of the AME Church by Richard Allen, starting in a blacksmith shop near 6th and Pine Streets in the year 1787 . . . the erection of a church building in 1793 on the present site of Mother Bethel at 6th and Lombard Streets . . . touches up on the role of Mother Bethel in the "Underground Railroad," and helping the slaves in general . . . pays tribute to the "vision and courage" of Richard Allen and his followers . . . cites the heroic activities of Richard

Allen and his co-worker Absalom Jones in the Yellow Fever epidemic in 1793 . . . going on to bring the church history up to date—1953. (All-in-all a nice story).

BUT THE WRITER fails to even mention one of the milestones in the history of the American Negro. That it was at Mother Bethel that the first Negro Peoples convention, at the initiative of Richard Allen and Absalom Jones, was organized and held in 1817—truly making Philadelphia the cradle of the Negro Liberation Movement.

The first Philadelphia convention came about directly as a result of the formation, by "prominent white people, including several slaveholders," the American Colonization Society in December, 1816 whose stated object was to send all the free Negroes back to Africa.

The Negro leaders dubbed the American Colonization Society

"the hydra-headed monster" of prejudice and hatred.

THE CONVENTION movement spread and grew in scope . . . in 1830 the first national Negro convention was called in Philadelphia at Mother Bethel . . . which played host to four of the first five of these historic assemblies.

The pre-Civil War Negro Peoples conventions were the first organized attempts on the part of the free colored people to assert their rights as citizens . . . they were centers for action . . . schools for political thought and democracy . . . powerhouses that supplied steam for the underground railroad . . . "arsenals of strength and unity" . . . for the solution of the problems of freedmen as well as those yet in enslaved.

THE CONVENTIONS were the bridge between the free Negro and the slave . . . the leadership and black labor in bondage.

The Free Negro, through the convention movement saw more and more clearly that all he had accomplished and everything he possessed or ever would attain or own was tied to his "brothers in bondage" . . . The free Negro

identified himself with the slave.

TODAY the "Hydra-Headed Monster" is still with us . . . the same heads but with new faces . . . a different level of struggle . . . wider horizons . . . greater goals . . . in Philadelphia . . . a judge on the Common Pleas Court . . . a city FEPC law with teeth . . . in the state . . . a FEPC law with all the trimmings, a law that will bite . . . a Negro Congressman . . . on the national scene—a Justice on the Supreme Court Bench . . . a federal judge in Pennsylvania . . . and equality in education for all.

WE CAN WIN these demands in the coming period.

Back to Mother Bethel! A call must ring out "like a fire bell in the night" . . . a call from all the leaders of our people . . . leaders from the church, business, women and the professional people . . . from the sharpshooters and farmers . . . from the men and women who work in the shops . . . every shop that has a number of Negro workers employed should do what the Pittsburgh Courier labor day editorial calls for . . . get together . . . meet and set up a Negro caucus to deal with the "Special" problems facing the black worker.

## Progressives Urge Unity for Victory, Nov. 3

PHILADELPHIA. — The Progressive Party of Philadelphia last week urged united and independent action of the voters through their own organizations as the formula for victory in the Nov. 3 elections. Although not running candidates for the local row offices and judgeships at stake this year, the Progressive Party declared in a public statement that it will continue to campaign for peace, democratic rights, and economic security.

The P.P. statement declared, in part:

In the July issue of the Atlantic Monthly, Mayor Joseph S. Clark offered some sound advice. The Mayor wrote:

"Through the years since the Civil War, there has been little in the history of either the Republican or the Democratic Party which need inspire the undeviating loyalty of any adult, clear-thinking, reasonably independent individual."

EVENTS OF this year make timely the Mayor's warning against "undeviating loyalty" to either major party. The ink was not dry on his article before leaders of

both political machines scuttled the City-County Merger Bill in Harrisburg in order to hold on to the County Offices as pools for patronage.

"The primaries in May turned out to be the professional politician's dream and good government's nightmare. The political bosses hand-picked their slates and by carrot or club, forced almost all opposition to withdraw.

"Not one trade unionist was nominated by either party for any of the 24 posts open for election.

"Negro candidates hit rock bottom, two on the Republican ticket and belatedly, two on the Democratic ticket.

"The machines were so arrogant that they even ran dead men in the primaries in order to keep in their own hands the right to name the actual candidates after the primaries were over.

"THE CANDIDATES who were not dead were not permitted to demonstrate any life in public. There was no public discussion or program. There was no public discussion of any of our cmfw cmfw program. There were no public

commitments from the candidates on what they would do if nominated.

"On top of all this, committee-men from both parties worked together, on orders from higher-ups, to defeat the loan proposals for water, sewer and recreational improvements.

"This is why labor, liberal and Negro voters cannot afford to give blind loyalty to either party. On the contrary, it shows why they should be demanding through their own organizations that the leadership of the two parties come forward with a concrete program in the public interest. We submit the following as some elements for such a program:

"Freeze out patronage, graft and corruption in city government. Complete the merger of city-county offices. All jobs under civil service. All citizens eligible for city employment. Full political rights for city employees.

"Fulfill the promise to cut taxes. Abolish the wage tax. Remove the inequities in real estate assessments. A higher tax on income-producing real estate than on residential property.

"Full speed ahead with a city-financed public housing program. Adopt a new housing code to curb slums, as proposed by the Philadelphia Housing Association. Rigid enforcement of the local rent control act. No amendments to weaken the act.

"End court injunctions against strikes and picketing. No police interference with peaceful pickets. A fair city labor policy.

We mourn the sudden and untimely death of

MURRAY SHAFRITZ

Our deepest sympathy to Miriam, Children & Family

We pledge to carry on the work to which

Murray dedicated himself

FRIENDS AND CO-WORKERS

Pennsylvania  
Edition of  
THE WORKER

# DILWORTH RIPS MCCARTHY



MCCARTHY

PHILADELPHIA.—District Attorney Richard Dilworth last Monday night won virtually unanimous support from a crowd of 1,200 as he tore into Senator Joseph McCarthy's investigating committee.

Speaking in a debate sponsored by the B'nai B'rith at the YMHA, Dilworth called McCarthy "an unscrupulous, ambitious politician" and branded his investigations as "closed meetings, where unreliable testimony is rehearsed, so that unsupported hints of subversion will hit the headlines and bring him publicity."

Dilworth's attack on McCarthy was repeatedly applauded by the audience. While making it clear that he was firmly opposed to the Communist stand, Dilworth declared: "The right to dissent is fundamental to the American way of life, and should be protected."

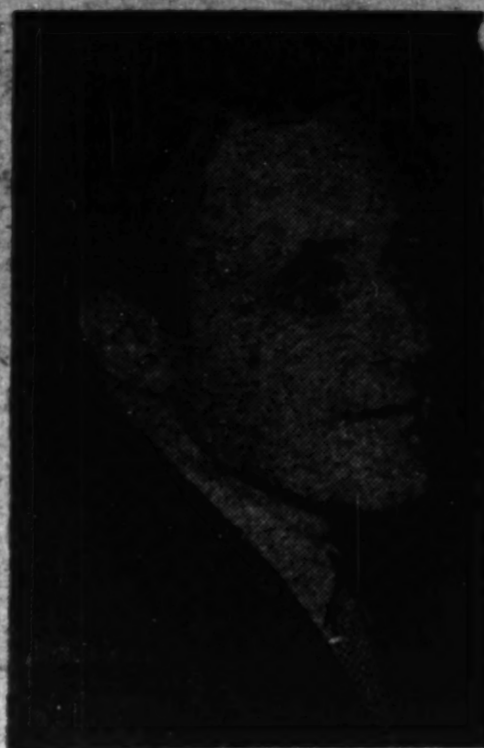
He also put himself squarely in favor of the right to invoke the fifth amendment, which permits a person to refuse to testify.

"I do not believe that a person should be fired from his job merely because he exercises his right to use the fifth amendment," he said.

Roy Cohn, counsel for the McCarthy committee, was roundly booed as he undertook to defend its methods in the debate with Dilworth.

During the question period, someone asked Cohn why the McCarthy Committee doesn't investigate fascists, Cohn replied: "You point out a fascist to me, and I'll investigate him. Do you know any?" The answer came back—"McCarthy!" and others repeated, "McCarthy! McCarthy!"

Federal District Judge Alan Grim acted as moderator.



DILWORTH

## AFL Man Hits at Daily Press

READING, Pa.—In a call for support to the labor press, Congressman George Rhodes (D-Pa) emphasized recently that the nation's daily papers are a weapon of reaction.

Rhodes, a Pennsylvania AFL leader is a founder of the New Era, Reading labor weekly. His statement, declared, in part:

"ORGANIZED workers were a driving force which contributed much in winning the social gains of the past generation.

"Today apathy and indifference of workers are contributing to the backward trend which threatens to destroy hard-won social gains.

"Of course, there are other factors which contribute to the reactionary trend. The nation's daily press is a weapon of reaction.

"BUT ORGANIZED workers, like the general public, cannot escape their share of the responsibility for the reactionary trend which grips the nation.

"What is happening to the American worker that he can be so unconcerned in this most crucial period in all our history?

"For the past ten years the tide of reaction has been rising. As yet, no force has been able to stop it.

"DURING that time Congress has been ruled by a coalition of conservative Republicans and Democrats. There is little change today except that reactionaries now have the executive department of the legislature.

"Big business has the money to buy good talent to write its propaganda. It spends millions of dollars annually to operate its political front organizations.

"To discredit unions and their leaders, the press frequently uses such words as 'labor monopolies' and 'union bosses.'

"THE OBJECTIVE is to create dissension, suspicion and discord in labor unions to weaken them as an economic and political force...."

## Mellon's America

PITTSBURGH.—"Americanism" Week, Sept. 13-20, was directed here by two kingpins in the Mellon empire—Arthur B. Van Buskirk and Adolph Schmidt. Both are vice presidents and governors of T. Mellon and Sons, which coordinates the huge nationwide and international interests of the Mellon family.

The Hearst Sun-Telegraph teamed up to make the week the nation's outstanding patriotic commemoration of our freedoms. It is the Hearst newspapers which editorially praise Senator McCarthy as a "great American."

FREEDOM'S Foundation of Valley Forge, was also a sponsor of the program. This organization is backed by many of the biggest corporations. It carries on a persistent, widespread agitation, subtly to undermining the Bill of Rights by perverting its provisions to fit into support of the "free enterprise" slogan of the big monopolies and their demagogic "Right to Work" slogan against the unions.

FOR EACH of the eight days, "commemorating" some phase of (Continued on Page 15)

## Bare College Discrimination

PHILADELPHIA

HALF the students applying for admission to Pennsylvania colleges are finding that their scholarship is not only what counts. They must also satisfy the college that they have the "right" race, religion or nationality. In many cases, they must submit photographs of themselves along with their school grades.

This shocking practice of discrimination was revealed last week in a report issued by the Philadelphia Fellowship Commission and the Philadelphia Jewish Community Relations Council. The survey covers the state's 122 institutions of higher learning.

THE report was made public by David L. Ullman, vice-president of the Philadelphia Fellowship Commission and former president of the JCRC. He is chairman of the Commission's Fair Educational Opportunities Committee, and a leader of the American Civil Liberties Union.

The colleges persist in their discrimination, said the report, "despite the fact that the schools of the state, acting unanimously through the Pennsylvania Association of Colleges and Universities in Oct. 1949, rejected race, religion and national origin as legitimate criteria for admission of students...."

ORGANIZATIONS which have been campaigning for racial equality in Pennsylvania noted, how-



ever, that 40% of the state's educational institutions are conforming to the 1949 equality pledge.

"Philadelphia area schools 'were claimed by Ullman to' have the best record in the state. In this area, he said, 'No state teachers college asks a 'discriminatory' question or requires a photograph. But, he added, 'we are aware that the absence of 'discriminatory' questions in the admission form does not prove that an institution admits students of all groups on an equal basis.'"

INDICATING that further steps were being contemplated to meet discrimination in the schools, Mr. Ullman added: "We are negotiating with the schools which still ask these questions, hoping they will drop the practice voluntarily, thus removing the need to deal with this practice by legislation."

## A YOUNG MOTHER WRITES ON HOSPITAL EXPENSE

PHILADELPHIA.

Dear Editor: When I told a friend of mine recently that I was going to have a baby she said, "Well, at least you won't have to worry about the hospital bill because you have Blue Cross."

What a laugh that is. All Blue Cross pays on a maternity case is

\$75, which is less than half of what it costs for average lying-in, semi-private. It doesn't even cover the costs for some of the bigger hospital clinics.

Hospital costs have zoomed. Blue Cross rates keep going up, but their benefits never increase.

In the two and a half years since

By PHILIP FRENEAU II.

(An open letter from Philadelphia's nine Smith Act defendants last week asked for funds to help defray trial expenses, and pledged to expose the enemies of American democracy. In commenting on the open letter, which the Inquirer turned into a front page story, Sept. 17, Francis Wenzel, Philadelphia County Commander of the Veterans of Foreign Wars, was quoted as saying that VFW "would use sound trucks and veterans outside (the Federal Building) to preserve peace, and the dignity of the court.")

They wrote an open letter and this is what they said—"Thanks to all who helped, and please give further aid."

"The Bill of Rights and Peace are what we strive to win,—not just for ourselves "but for all our countrymen."

They mailed the letter Wednesday. Friday the Inquirer report: "Reds Now Advocating Circuses in Court!"

I do not know what brain trust from FBI top ranks

our last baby I've paid them over \$100, and now I'll get \$75 back. What a gyp!

Somebody could ask, well, if that's the way you feel, why don't you discontinue it? Nobody is forcing you to belong to Blue Cross.

But that's where you're really caught in a vise. Because as sure as apples, the day I let that Blue Cross lapse one of us would get sick and then where would we be.

YOUNG MOTHER

## Free 6 Jailed At Peace Meeting

PHILADELPHIA.—Two pacifist students who were arrested at a peace street meeting last July 22, for "disturbing the peace," were freed last week when District Attorney Dilworth had charges against them dropped.

Citing a recent U.S. Supreme Court ruling, the district attorney's office declared:

"There was no emergency which justified an invasion by police of the defendants' right of exercise of free speech."

## A Negro People's Convention

— See North Star Column on Page 15 —

# Will Readers' Dollars Keep Press Rolling?

THERE WERE 302 pennies in the glass jar deposited by an elderly woman at the business desk the other day.

"Please accept a grandmother's pennies saved for birthday gifts for her grandchildren," she said in a note accompanying the jar. "I am not working now and so cannot do better. . . ."

This was but one of many expressions from faithful supporters telling of sacrifices made so our paper can keep going. So far we have received—as of Wednesday—just about \$9,000 in the two-and-a-half weeks since

we issued our appeal for \$60,000.

This money has kept us going. We would not have been able to publish without it. But it is still not coming in fast enough to take care of our backlog of debts needing immediate payment.

The money has been raised by only a small part of our readership. We ask all of you to get into the campaign and get it over the top in short order.

Among the contributions last week was one from the political prisoners on Ellis Island. Facing

deportation under the fascist McCarran-Walter Act, they nevertheless dug into their very scarce pockets and came up with \$16 for us.

There are numerous reverse gifts—wedding gifts to us from people getting married, and birthday gifts—like the \$10 by a couple in honor of the birthday of their daughter Alita.

On top of the list were the Detroiters and their fellow-readers from other parts of Michigan. As of Wednesday, \$500 had come in from the auto city and its environs—a

third of the \$1,500 they had themselves as a goal. And they are going great guns!


Workers in Illinois and Connecticut were also pitching in, with some \$350 in from Chicago and \$175 in from Connecticut.

We are puzzled, however, by the fact that we hear almost nothing from the great state of Ohio. In the entire period of the campaign so far, we've received just two contributions totalling \$18. In our earlier campaign, too, Ohioans came through with

only \$200 out of a pledge of \$2,000. What gives with our Ohio readers?

A group of Pittsburgh steel workers sent \$20, and a message saying that in a city like Pittsburgh "we know what a newspaper like our Worker means."

Send your contributions to P. O. Box 136, Cooper Station, New York City 3, N. Y.



**ILLINOIS  
DUSABLE  
EDITION**

**The Worker**

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SEPTEMBER 27, 1953 By GEORGE MORRIS  
Price 10 Cents

## AFL Girds for Fight Against Eisenhower Administration

ST. LOUIS.—The convention of the American Federation of Labor was essentially a declaration of war by labor upon the Eisenhower Administration. The convention gave clear evidence that the leaders of the AFL have concluded (and the CI Ocan hardly be expected to do less) that even they, conservative as they are and hard as they tried, cannot do business with the Administration.

The real high point of the convention was the speech of former Secretary of Labor Martin Durkin who told the story that was already well known—how the White House reneged on its promises to recommend amendments to the Taft-Hartley Law—but it was a scene deliberately staged to show the world that organized labor and the Eisenhower Administration are at opposite corners.

It was also a kick-off for the 1954 and 1956 political campaigns, for it has become equally evident that hesitations and mixed feelings on relations with Eisenhower can only have the effect of retarding an all-out winning political drive.

DURKIN MERELY gave the factual blow-by-blow struggle between the Labor Department and the White House, that led to an agreement for 19 amendments to the Taft-Hartley Law; how the Wall Street Journal obtained and printed the text of the proposed White House message that was to go to Congress; how the big business forces staged a whirlwind, "public relations" operations, and how the President changed his mind about the idea and the amendments went up in smoke as did Durkin's job as secretary of labor.

Commenting upon the Durkin speech, AFL president George Meany observed that most editorial opinion said that a labor lead-

er, who has a "special interest," cannot qualify for a government post. He also quoted from a Wall Street Journal item describing in advance of Durkin's resignation how five Eisenhower cabinet members, all business executives, (Continued on Page 13)

### Poor Richard Gets Cold Shoulder



Vice-President Richard Nixon was greeted with derisive laughter and stony silence at the AFL Convention Wednesday when he sought to defend the Administration's record.

Veteran labor reporter George Morris wrote: "Not in all the years this writer covered labor gatherings has a high government spokesman, not to speak of the Vice-President, been accorded so cold and hostile a reception."

Adding to the anger of the AFL delegates was a message from President Eisenhower, lauding the Taft-Hartley law as a "substantial contribution" to "sound" labor practices.

### A Baby Dies in Harlem

## Tiny Rofina Didn't Have a Chance

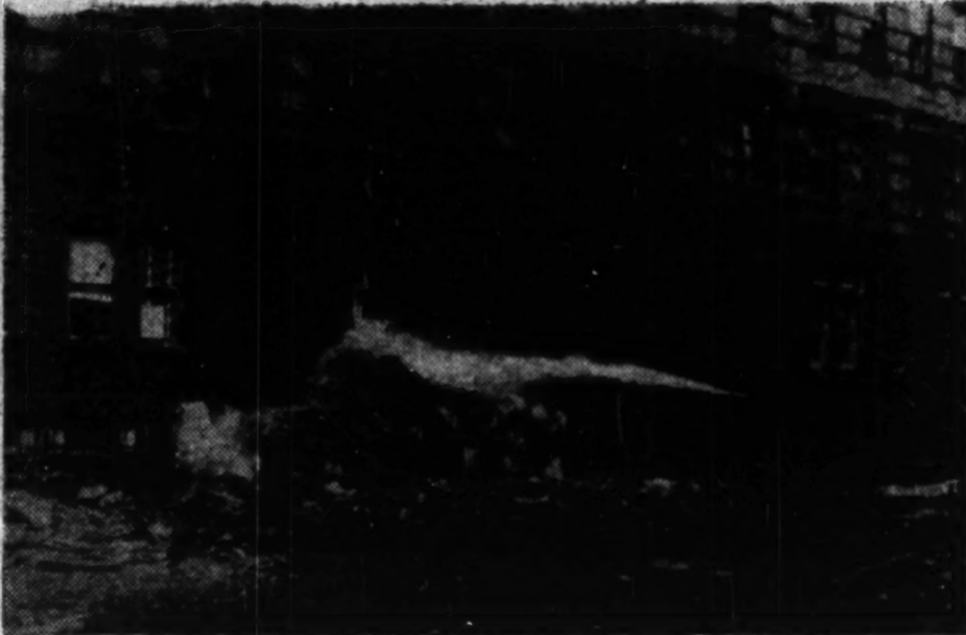
By ABNER W. BERRY

"SHE WAS SUCH a pretty baby! You should have seen her. Her crib was right there. . . ."

The man who was talking stood with me atop the charred rubble in the fire-gutted apartment at 274 W. 119 St., Harlem. He was describing 11-month-old Rofina Sanders who had been burned to death in the fire last week that had injured another child and made homeless more than a dozen families. Rofina didn't have a chance. Her crib, located between the door to the front room of the apartment and the air shaft, caught the onrushing flames of the fire as it ate its way through the wooden door and was sucked up the airshaft.

Mrs. Carrie Smith, mother of Rofina, and five other children ranging in ages from 2 to 12 represent thousands of Negro families in her immediate neighborhood who are eligible for low-rent housing and are denied it by the conspiracy of the real estate lobby and their Congressional stooges.

HOW MANY more Rofinas will be doomed to fiery mutilation and death I will leave to the statisticians, but I know that Mrs. Smith, burned out of one



Firemen putting out a Harlem tenement fire.

firetrap, had to seek shelter with a friend in a still worse tinderbox of a tenement in West 123 St.

Surrounded in a single room by her five remaining children—Mary, 12; Barbara, 6; Norman, 5; Harold, 3, and Sandy 2—the pleasant-faced 29-year-old mother said she was now afraid to leave her children alone "after what happened last Saturday." Her Rofina was burned to death while she shopped for her Sunday dinner.

That tragedy would never have visited Mrs. Smith's house-

hold if she had an apartment of her own. For the fire started in a part of the house occupied by a roomer.

The tragedy could have been warded off, also if proper inspection had been carried out by city authorities. For I learned from other tenants that there had been a fire in this same building two years ago. Following that fire, housing inspectors approved superficial repairs without attempting to enforce the law requiring fire-retarding exterior doors and stair-

(Continued on Page 13)

# Two Immortals

Scenes from the lives of  
Ethel and Julius Rosenberg

By VIRGINIA GARDNER

CHAPTER 2: HER 'HEAD "IN THE CLOUDS," HER WAGES \$7 A WEEK

— Start It Today on Page 8 —

**We Pick  
the  
Dodgers!**

— See Page 11

# **GOP Set to Push 5% Federal Sales Tax in January**

By ART SHIELDS

AN IMMEDIATE battle to save workers' dollars from a five percent national sales tax is before the American people. The Eisenhower cabinet of 17 millionaires (and no plumbers) is planning to ask Congress to speed the five percent tax bite when it meets again. This bad news comes from Rep. Noah M. Mason (R-Ill.), a leading member of the tax-writing Ways and Means Committee.

The sales tax would replace the excess profits tax that the trusts hate. Secretary of the Treasury George M. Humphrey told the American Bankers Association last week that he was killing the profits tax on Jan. 1.

The sales tax is backed by the NAM and the Chamber of Commerce. It is the worst of all taxes. It hacks off a goodly chunk of what is left in the pay envelope after the withholding taxes have done their gouging.

Rep. Mason's announcement of Eisenhower's tax plans came just before the President appealed for more "sacrifices" to finance his atom bomb-armorament program.

"... There is no sacrifice—no labor. NO TAX, no services—too hard for us to bear," said the President in Boston.

THE PRESIDENT was address-



HUMPHREY

ing rich Republican Party leaders at a \$100 plate dinner. His call to sacrifice was intended for the common people, however—the common people who will pay the bulk of the sales tax.

Economists find that the low income group pays proportionately three times as much of the sales and excise taxes as the high income groups.

The sales tax has been predicted for months by such big business magazines as *Fortune* and *U. S. News and Report*.

And such cabinet millionaires as Secretary Humphrey and Secretary of Commerce Sinclair Weeks have repeatedly hinted that a national sales tax was coming soon. Humphrey's experts are said to have been working on the proposed bill through the summer.

(Humphrey hinted that the Administration would be willing to let the ten percent increase in withholding taxes expire Jan. 1, as the law provides, if other taxes take its place" but pile new burdens on the workers.)

A five percent sales tax on almost all consumer items except food and liquor and tobacco (the later two are heavily taxed already) will net \$5,000,000,000. So says Rep. Mason.

PART OF THIS \$5,000,000,000 additional revenue would be spent with the war industry companies represented by the cabinet members. Chief of these companies is General Motors, whose recent president, Charles Wilson, is Secretary of Defense.

Humphrey's company, National Steel, would also benefit heavily. The Secretary of the Treasury was chairman of the executive committee of this \$400,000,000 steel giant when he was named to Eisenhower's cabinet.

Other war industry companies (Continued on page 6)

## **Eisenhower's Boston Speech**

# **The Speech... and the Record**

President Eisenhower delivered a glowing speech on the record of his administration at the \$100-a-plate Republican Party dinner in Boston last week. The speech sounded fine—as long as nobody bothered to compare it with the record. Below is the example from the speech—and from the record.

### **FROM THE SPEECH**

"We have lifted stifling artificial controls from our economy. . . ."

"We have initiated a review of our entire tariff policy."

"We have used the legitimate and necessary authority to steady farm prices, meanwhile blue-printing the extension of social security coverage. . . ."

"... we have redefined policy on public power. . . ."

"We are continuing to study and will submit to the next session of Congress, recommendations for making more secure . . . the rights of labor. . . ."

"We have reduced government expenditures. . . ."

"We have . . . used the federal authority . . . to erase the stain of racial discrimination and segregation."

### **FROM THE RECORD**

Among the "artificial controls" lifted were rent ceilings, causing rent hikes up to 400 percent. At the same time public housing was virtually killed.

The Tariff Commission has been loaded in favor of the protectionist lobby.

Farm income continues its catastrophic drop, while the Administration has been working on plans to weaken farm price supports. A Congressional committee headed by Republican Rep. Carl T. Curtis of Nebraska is "investigating" social security. Curtis once called social security "unmoral."

Public power is being handed over to private interests as in the Hells Canyon scandal. One result: higher electric rates coming.

The Administration doublecrosses on Taft-Hartley was so raw, that Martin P. Durkin resigned as Secretary of Labor in protest.

Major cuts in expenditures have been on agencies and items to protect the common people, such as public housing, health, and schools. Meanwhile sales tax is being considered.

Eisenhower did not even move to end aspects of jimmecrow in Washington, which he could have done by Executive Order. This was despite his inauguration speech, promising to do so.

## **EISENHOWER'S SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE**

# **Ezra (Barbed Wire) Benson**

By MAX GORDON

IT IS A SIGN of the times that President Eisenhower's Secretary of Agriculture, speaking to farmers in Republican Wisconsin, had to be protected from his audience by double barriers, and special squads of state troopers. Secretary Ezra T. Benson addressed

50,000 farmers last Saturday at the National and Wisconsin Soil Conservation Day and Plowing Contest at Augusta, Wis. Here is the way the special N. Y. Times correspondent described the meeting:

"Somewhat extraordinary precautions for an occasion of this kind were taken."

"A snow fence has been erected in a perimeter about 25 feet from the speaker's platform, and shortly before Mr. Benson was to speak an additional barrier of barbed wire and steel posts was put up 15 feet outside the first fence. Uniformed state police patrolled the 10-foot wide 'no man's land' between the fences."

In his speech to these 50,000 farmers, Benson himself confessed the bankruptcy of the Administration. He charged that under President Truman, farm prices had fallen 18 percent; since he took over, they have fallen only another one or two percent.

The farmers, naturally, did not give a hoot in hades under whose regime prices fell further. They wanted something done about it. They got no satisfaction out of the

Benson oration. Were it not for the fact that the livelihoods of some 5,000,000 farm families were involved, his 'policy' statement might be viewed as low comedy. Here is what he gave as an 8-point "guide" for his administration.

Constantly improved farm economy; protection of the farmers' freedom of choice; servicing the farmers' interests, swerving the public's interest; being financially practical; use rather than storage; solve problems, not create them; square with American principles.

Any wonder that he needed protection?

ONLY A DAY earlier, press reports from Washington had informed the farmers that Benson's Department of Agriculture officials saw no hope for easing their situation this year. These reports declared that Department officials did not believe there was any possibility for prices going much beyond the 94 percent of parity now existing.

Benson also put his foot in it when, in trying to cite some accomplishments of his administration, he pointed to the fact that price controls had been removed from meat. The very next day, the House Agricultural Committee also Republican-controlled, charged that cattle farmers were facing disaster as prices to consumers remained high while prices received by them had fallen sharply.

Cattle raisers were getting 33 percent less for their animals, and veal calves had fallen 61 percent in the past year, the figures showed. There was no such drop to the consumer.

In other words, Benson's boast meant that the food monopoly—the big packers and processors—were profiting from the dropping of price controls—at the expense of both farmer and consumer.

THE EISENHOWER Administration wants to carry out its big business program of "no government interference," except for big business. For agriculture, this means rapid fall in prices to the

# **Unity Keynotes UE, Mine - Mill Parleys**

## **ORE MINERS URGE PEACE TALKS AND ANTI-DEPRESSION PROGRAM**

Special to The Worker

ST. LOUIS.— Formulation of a policy of unity, the most comprehensive to come from any of the progressive-led unions, highlighted the week-long convention of the International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers held in this city.

The 300 delegates, coming mainly from Rocky Mountain communities from the Yukon down to Rio Grande, adopted a statement approving the recommendation of their officers that included the following:

• Mine-Mill, the largest union in the non-ferrous field is ready to enter into mutual assistant relations with any other craft or industrial unions.

• The union supports the CIO-AFL unity negotiations, calls for their successful conclusion, and wants to affiliate with the united labor organization. The union added it never desired to be out of the main stream of labor and is independent only because it was unjustly expelled from the CIO.

• Mine-Mill calls for an end to raiding and urges its members who, despite seizure of collective bargaining rights in their mines and plants, to end their

feeling of bitterness and join the unions that now hold collective bargaining rights.

• Mine-Mill calls on its locals to enter into joint action with the people and unions in their areas in legislative and community struggles.

• The members everywhere are called upon to exert their energy and resources on organizing, organizing and not on "re-raiding."

• A detailed political action program, points out that in the 1954 campaign the struggle for Senatorial and Congressional seats in the Rocky Mountain states will prove of particular importance to the objectives of the labor-liberal forces of the country. Mine-Mill as the major union in those states, particularly in Montana, Idaho, Arizona, New Mexico, Utah and Colorado, endorsed Senators James Murray of Montana, and Senator

## **ELECTRICAL WORKERS CHEER CALL FOR FIGHT-BACK ON MCCARTHYISM**

By CARL HIRSCH

CHICAGO.

AS SEEN through a pay envelope, McCarthyism emerges in sharp and clear detail. That's what 500 delegates to the annual convention of the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers (UE) found here this week in examining what they called "the most fundamental threat facing America today."

"The danger we face," said UE secretary-treasurer Julius Emspak "is not thousands of miles away. It is here. It is felt by every worker in this room and by the millions across America."

"It is expressed in the fact that not one of us feels he will be as well off economically a year from now as he is today."

It was in these economic terms—as well as in its political aspects—that the convention defined McCarthyism.

"It is a smokescreen for the plundering of the American people," said Emspak, in a speech that set the tone for the program of electoral and economic fight-back developed by the convention.

THE BATTLE against McCarthyism became the central theme of the convention, the link to broad labor unity, political action, the legislative campaign and the wage struggle.

The smear attacks against our union of the past have become the present McCarthyite attack against all unions today," declared the report of the UE General Officers.

This fact showed the way to the UE's most advanced step in the direction of labor unity, a call for the formation of joint committees for a common program of action with those very unions which have been used as vehicles of wasteful raiding attacks on the UE in the past.

The fight-back against McCarthyism was also at the heart of the political action program developed here which aims at a pro-labor Congress in 1954.

"It is the working people," the

(Continued on Page 10)

## Auto Formula Demand Blocked By Harvester; UAW Signs Deere

CHICAGO.—Harvester workers are still being denied the benefits of the so-called "auto formula," although the company was compelled last week to grant a one-cent increase as a result of the hike in the cost of living.

International Harvester threatened to withhold the one-cent boost unless the union agreed to drop demands for the auto pattern which includes:

Freezing the previous cost-of-living boosts into the base rate; improved pensions, a wage hike for skilled workers, the rescinding of the two-cent wage cut of last spring; raising the annual productivity boost.

The only concession offered by the company was to freeze 10 percent of the 14 percent gains on the cost-of-living escalator into the base pay.

All unions at Harvester, AFL, CIO and independent, have refused this proposition, and negotiations have been broken off.

However, the UAW has announced that they entered into an agreement with Deere & Company based on the same proposal offered by the Harvester company.

Pat Greathouse, director of the UAW Agricultural Implement Department hailed the Deere pact as "the first major break in the farm implement industry's united front against the living document principle."

Under terms of this agreement, the union has accepted the new index of the Bureau of Labor Statistics and the incorporation of 10 percent of the cost-of-living increases into the base rate. The other points in the auto formula were omitted.

## Packing Calls Nat'l Parley On Jimcrow

CHICAGO.—Its first national anti-discrimination conference will be held in Chicago Oct. 30-31, Nov. 1, by the CIO United Packinghouse Workers, it was announced this week.

The conference is expected to advance the policies of the union which during the past year have resulted in a vigorous assault on jimcrow hiring policies of the packing companies, discriminatory conditions in the plants, discrimination in the communities, as well as anti-Negro attitudes within the union.

The sessions at the Hotel Hamilton, 20 S. Dearborn, will be attended by delegates from locals throughout the country.

SPECIAL interest centers on this parley in view of current stormy battles within the union on the issue of Negro rights. Recently, the Southern district di-

rector of the UPWA, A. O. McKinney, was suspended on charges of anti-Negro activity.

Subsequently, McKinney tried to compel some of the Southern locals to secede. Certain leaders of CIO have reportedly intervened on his behalf, working with disruptive anti-Negro forces in the union.

In the Swift local in Chicago, four of the officers have been censured by the membership of the local for secretly joining in these disruptive moves.

HOWEVER, the main business of the conference is expected to center on the fight against discrimination in the plants.

District and local anti-discrimination committees, set up following the last UPWA convention, will report on their activities.

Some of these locals, including several in Chicago, have succeeded

## DEMAND MORE PUBLIC HOUSING

# Let Congress View Its Fire Victims, Says CFL

CHICAGO.—In its weekly newspaper, the Chicago Federation of Labor this week denounced the congressmen who killed the public housing program, thus setting the spark to such firetrap tragedies as the one that took place at 3616 S. State St. on Labor Day.

An editorial in the paper offered to raise a fund to bring these Congressmen to Chicago. "Let them view the charred unrecognizable bodies of the children, the remnants of the hovels they knew as home," the AFL paper declared.

In a bitter condemnation against the congressmen who slashed the housing program, the paper demanded that they be brought here instead of "junketing" throughout the world.

SAID the editorial:

"Let them feel the impact of their actions. They voted to cut the public housing program for the year starting July 1 to 20,000 units and to prohibit any contract for construction of public housing after June 30, 1945."

The Federation news pointed by contrast to the program recently developed by the AFL of 12½ million new homes and apartments required in the next six years to

meet the nation's housing needs.

Added the statement signed by Federation News editor Irwin E. Klass:

"Shall we in Chicago get more acreage cleared by fire, with death the by-product of accidental slum clearance?"

"Congress, state and local officials can provide the answer. And if we act through our unions and community organizations, we can make the answer a worthy memorial to those who died at 3616 S. State St. on Labor Day."

THE EDITORIAL declared that

"all the investigations and cries for stricter law enforcement are fine—so far as they go—but they'll do little to stop this winter's holocausts."

CFL pointed out that the South Side deathtrap was marked for demolition to make a housing project—before Congress slashed the housing program.

This project was included among 8,015 units ready for construction in Chicago. However, as a result of Congress' action, this program was reduced to 1,827 units, with all subsequent building of federal low-cost homes cancelled.

## SHOP TALK

REP. HAROLD H. VELDE has announced that he is moving his Un-American Committee into the Quad-Cities to "investigate" the UE-FE locals there.

Supporters of the disrupter, John Watkins, who has been thrown out of the union, do not hide the fact that Velde is coming in at their request.

The witchhunter says he will hold hearings in Rock Island, Moline, East Moline and Davenport some time before the end of the year.

SECRETARY-TREASURER of the CIO United Steelworkers I. W. Abel disclosed last week that there will be a special meeting of the union's Wage-Policy Committee next month, an unusual thing in the contract off-season.

Abel may explain further when he speaks at the USA-CIO District Conference at the Morrison Hotel next weekend.

HEADS of the Illinois State Federation of Labor say that the 1,700 delegates to the convention, which opens Oct. 12 in Springfield, will discuss "problems growing out of the uncertain economy." They will also develop a political action and legislative program.

THE LATEST BLS reports, covering the month of July, show that the factory hiring rate is the lowest since 1949.

## See Uphill Fight On Negro Judges

CHICAGO.—Although both the Republican and Democratic parties were each compelled to nominate one Negro candidate for Superior Court, the election of a Negro judge is far from being assured.

With 29 judges to be elected, the two old parties have entered into all kinds of deals. These deals tend to reduce the chances that the pattern of jimcrow in this court will be broken on Nov. 3.

The Republicans have nominated State Representative Charles J. Jenkins, who has an honorable record of struggle for Negro rights during his 23 years in the state legislature. He is also considered an expert in constitutional law.

The Democratic Negro candidate is Judge Henry C. Ferguson, currently a judge in the Municipal Court.

BOTH will appear on the ballot, along with 40 other candidates nominated by both parties. Voters will select a total of 29 out of this group of 42.

The only judicial candidates whose elections are virtually assured are 16 candidates (11 of them Democratic and five Republican) whose names will appear as candidates of both parties. There are no Negroes among these so-called coalition candidates.

Thus, the real contest on Nov. 3 will be among 26 candidates battling for the remaining 13 places on the Superior Court bench. Both Jenkins and Ferguson are among these 26.

In some areas, it is predicted that voters will mark their ballots only for Jenkins and Ferguson. Others, such as union groups, may add several other names of judges who

are among these 26 candidates, with election going only to the 13 highest in this group.

THE introduction, therefore, of so-called partial coalition, involving 16 hand-picked white candidates, actually cuts the chances for the two Negro candidates.

The election of Jenkins and Ferguson can, in fact, be assured only through an independent campaign on their behalf. It is considered a certainty that neither the Republican nor Democratic parties will exert any strenuous efforts on behalf of either of these men in order to elect a Negro for the first time to the Superior Court.

Many groups here, such as the Progressive Party, have long endorsed the principle of Negro representation. Spokesmen for the PP have pointed out that this is probably the most important issue in the Nov. 3 judicial election.

OTHER GROUPS are considering plans for:

1. A nonpartisan campaign on behalf of Jenkins and Ferguson.

2. A campaign to assure election of these two Negro candidates by convincing voters to sharply limit their vote to the selected candidates, instead of voting for the full 29.

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**ILLINOIS  
DUSABLE  
EDITION**

# The Worker

THE WORKER, SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1955

## It's as Good as (Moscow) Gold

"Here's something for the paper," said the elderly man with the cane as he laid three one-dollar bills on our desk.

"Some of that Moscow gold that the Saturday Evening Post says we're always getting," he added with a twinkle.

It's been coming in like that during these few weeks — about \$450 so far, towards our goal of \$2,000 in Illinois.

In order to step up the tempo

of the drive, the Illinois Committee for Freedom of the Press last week met to discuss the paper's needs.

They made two suggestions: that every reader set himself a modest goal and begin by raising a few dollars here and there from friends; and secondly, that those who can, hold house parties to raise money, now that the house party season has arrived.

We want to make sure that the \$2,000 is raised quickly here. You can help by sending your contribution to The Workers, 164 W. Randolph, Room 910.



AMUSING—as well as tragic—is the squirming of the big business spokesmen who are trying to explain away the current economic downturn with a slick phrase.

We especially liked this one from Henry B. Arthur, economist for Swift & Co.:

"Business is in a flattening out area at the top of the boom."

THIS Nov. 3, Chicagoans will vote on higher salaries for aldermen. They now get \$5,000 a year plus \$900 a year for expenses plus \$660 a year for car expenses plus \$3,894 for secretarial expenses plus whatever loose change they can pick up.

Now they want \$3,000 more. Think about your alderman. Does he deserve it?

CHICAGO friends of Steve Nelson, the Pittsburgh working-class leader, will be interested in the latest letter received here from Steve who has been in jail again for a month for lack of \$60,000 bail.

At the end of this month, the Pennsylvania Supreme Court will act on the appeal in the Nelson sedition case.

He asks his friends to write to Gov. Fine calling for a reversal of this frameup. And letters to Steve in the Allegheny County Jail, Pittsburgh, Pa., also help.

# Steelworkers' Earnings Decline in Mills Here

By CARL HIRSCH

**SOUTH CHICAGO.** — Steelworkers' earnings are dropping due to the decline in the ingot rate which last week fell to the lowest point in 13 months.

The working force in the big mills is also shrinking, although no layoffs are reported here.

In brief, steel, the granddaddy of basic industries, is showing the effects of the general business slump. And while the "recession" evidence is clearly apparent in industries like auto and farm equipment, the signs of the steel decline are not so visible to the naked eye.

THE WAGE CUTS take the form of reduced incentive bonuses. Formerly, a steelworker drew as high as 135 percent of his base rate, with the 35 percent representing his tonnage bonus. Now, his earnings run about 114 percent of the base rate.

For some of the workers we talked to, this means a cut of \$30 or \$35 in a two-week pay period.

"That's the grocery money," a sheerman at Republic Steel told us, "and my wife's raising hell about it too."

GEORGE BRICKHILL, a

steward at the U. S. Steel South Works who writes a column in the union paper, points out that the industry is definitely headed for "you know what—it's just around the corner."

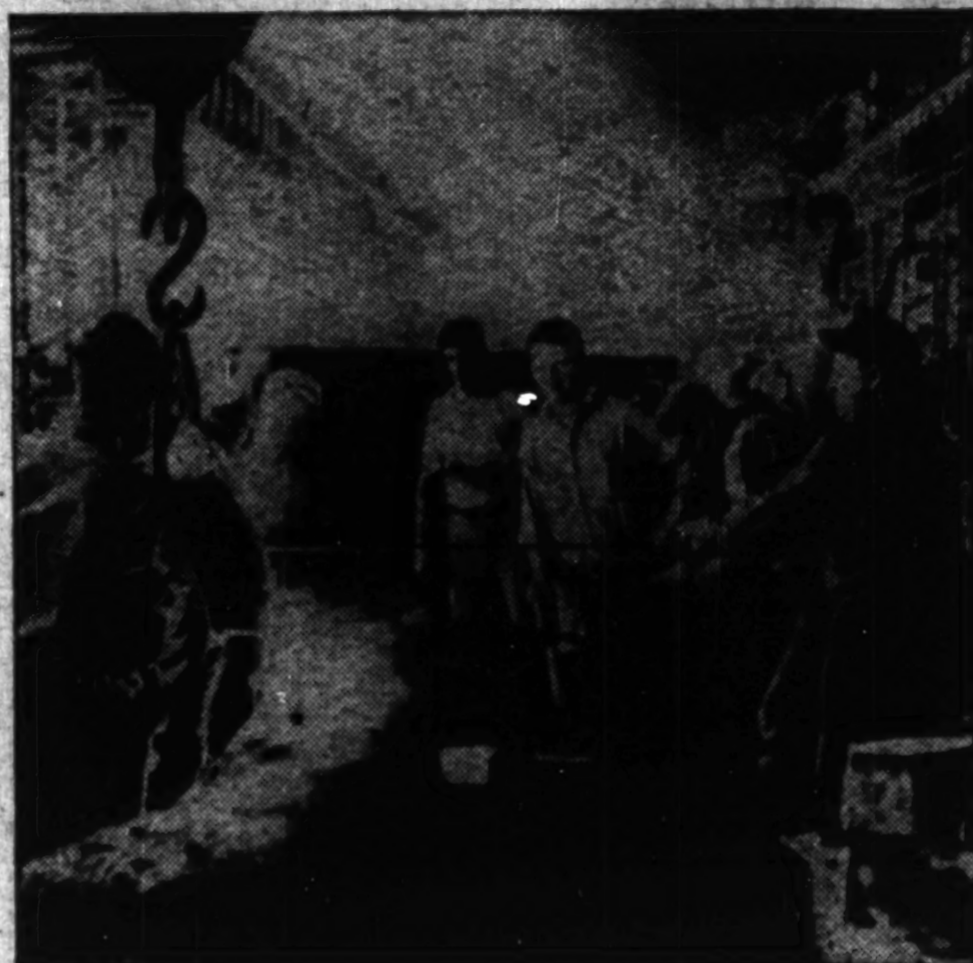
He cites a prediction that production in the Gary-Chicago area mills will dip to about 80 percent and in the Pittsburgh mill area to about 75 percent.

Two large contracts for steel were recently cancelled at the Gary mills, adds Brickhill. And although the South Works management says its order books are filled to the end of the year, workers note plenty of indications of a downturn.

ONLY the so-called marginal mills have announced big layoffs. Wisconsin Steel has cut its force almost in half. And this week, the American Steel Foundries in Granite City laid off 450 to 500, with another 300 to 350 to be dismissed at the end of this month—and production on a one-furnace basis.

In Big Steel, the reduction in work force is proceeding this way: workers who leave voluntarily are not being replaced; workers who are pensioned off become disabled are not being replaced.

Hiring is reduced and special-



Pouring molten steel in a mill.

ized. It is reported, in fact, that the hiring of Negro workers has come to a complete stop in many of the mills.

The biggest mills here have cut out their want ads, and some have taken down their "Help Wanted" signs.

The biggest saving to the companies, of course, is in the reduction of premium pay to the workers. Many of them feel that the 8½ cents they won this summer has already melted away.

the project.

The racist groups are constantly being encouraged by articles appearing in the Daily Calumet and by statements issued by the South Deering Improvement Association, the South Chicago Chamber of Commerce and by Ald. Pacini.

Ald. Pacini is chairman of the City Council Housing Committee.

## CIO-PAC to Inspect So. Side Firetraps

**CHICAGO.** — The CIO-PAC in the First Congressional District this week began a systematic inspection of buildings on the South Side with a volunteer corps of shop workers as inspectors.

Willoughby Abner, district CIO-PAC leader, said inspection teams will report all violations of the fire and building codes in an effort to avoid the repetition this winter of the kind of firetrap disaster that took place at 3616 S. State on Labor Day.

It was announced that the inspection plan is beginning with a corps of 100 volunteer inspec-

tors, with the outlook of building this corps to 500.

The group will work out of the CIO-PAC headquarters at 708 E. 47th St.

Abner also urged that tenants "act as their own building inspectors" for their own buildings and turn in reports on unsafe conditions.

The plan is expected to go into full operation as the winter months approach, entering the season when fires are usually frequent on the South Side due to overcrowded conditions, improper wiring and heating facilities.

## Racists Caught With Gas Bombs

**CHICAGO.** — Racist hoodlums staged a noisy demonstration near the Trumbull Park Homes this week and their plans to set fire to the housing project were narrowly averted.

The mobsters are being openly encouraged to continue violent anti-Negro demonstrations which have been going on for six weeks. Last week, Ald. Emil Pacini was quoted in the community newspaper as supporting efforts to compel a Negro fam-

ily to move out of the project.

The Donald Howard family has been practically besieged in the project by the racists, who have been active here constantly, with very little interference from the large cordon of police stationed at Trumbull Park Homes.

Police, however, did stop one group last Sunday night who appeared with gasoline-filled bottles, evidently planning to set them afire and throw them into

## Mr. McCaffrey Models the Latest Thing in Brainstorms

**CHICAGO.** — Farm equipment sales and jobs have hit the bottom of the well—but International Harvester President John L. McCaffrey is going to change all that through sheer brain power. So he tells us.

What's his secret? More government help for the farmers? East-West trade? Greater purchasing power for the buyers of farm commodities?

No, nothing as old-fashioned as that. You can't use horse sense in this day of the tractor!

Mr. McCaffrey has gone for his inspiration to none other

than Christian Dior, the famed dress designer. The pitch goes like this: if you want women to buy new clothes, keep changing the fashion.

Last year, long skirts, this year short ones. Keep switching from the hour glass figure to the beer mug figure and back again. The drape shape must give way to the hoop droop, followed by the hip dip. Make fashion supreme!

Now, how does all this sell farm implements? Simple, says Mr. McCaffrey, advancing what he calls the daring theory of



"planned obsolescence."

The idea is this: Make the farmer with the 1949 tractor the laughing stock of the countryside. Put out a 1954 tractor that will make Farmer Brown ashamed

ed to let even his hogs see him in last year's model.

Make those tongues wag at church meeting. Have you heard that Ezra Perkins is still using last year's corn picker? Why, it doesn't even have duomatic mudguards! And did you notice the outmoded lines of his manure spreader? No continental styling at all!

Well, this is the bare essence of the plan to boom sales that McCaffrey unloaded here last week on the Farm Equipment Institute.

About 72 percent of Ameri-

ca's farmers, he said, own tractors that still have an average useful life of five years.

"If we were to accept these figures," McCaffrey declared, "we would have to say that 1954 would be a poor year for us and so would several years after that."

So look out, Mr. Farmer. The fashion show is hitting the countryside! Style is coming over the stile.

And if you can't afford to keep up with Dame Fashion's decree, get yourself a load of the new McCaffrey propaganda. It may help the alfalfa grow.

# Will Readers' Dollars Keep Press Rolling?

THERE WERE 302 pennies in the glass jar deposited by an elderly woman at the business desk the other day.

"Please accept a grandmother's pennies saved for birthday gifts for her grandchildren," she said in a note accompanying the jar. "I am not working now and so cannot do better. . . ."

This was but one of many expressions from faithful supporters telling of sacrifices made so our paper can keep going. So far we have received—as of Wednesday—just about \$9,000 in the two-and-a-half weeks since

we issued our appeal for \$60,000.

This money has kept us going. We would not have been able to publish without it. But it is still not coming in fast enough to take care of our backlog of debts needing immediate payment.

The money has been raised by only a small part of our readership. We ask all of you to get into the campaign and get it over the top in short order.

Among the contributions last week was one from the political prisoners on Ellis Island. Facing

deportation under the fascist McCarran-Walter Act, they nevertheless dug into their very scarce pockets and came up with \$16 for us.

There are numerous reverse gifts—wedding gifts to us from people getting married, and birthday gifts—like the \$10 by a couple in honor of the birthday of their daughter Alita.

On top of the list were the Detroiters and their fellow-readers from other parts of Michigan. As of Wednesday, \$500 had come in from the auto city and its environs—a

third of the \$1,500 they had themselves as a goal. And they are going great guns!

Workers in Illinois and Connecticut were also pitching in, with some \$350 in from Chicago and \$175 in from Connecticut.

We are puzzled, however, by the fact that we hear almost nothing from the great state of Ohio. In the entire period of the campaign so far, we've received just two contributions totalling \$18. In our earlier campaign, too, Ohioans came through with

only \$200 out of a pledge of \$2,000. What gives with our Ohio readers?

A group of Pittsburgh steel workers sent \$20, and a message saying that in a city like Pittsburgh "we know what a newspaper like our Worker means."

Send your contributions to P. O. Box 136, Cooper Station, New York City 3, N. Y.

## Michigan edition The Worker

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16 Pages

SEPTEMBER 27, 1953 By GEORGE MORRIS  
Price 10 Cents

## AFL Girds for Fight Against Eisenhower Administration

ST. LOUIS.—The convention of the American Federation of Labor was essentially a declaration of war by labor upon the Eisenhower Administration. The convention gave clear evidence that the leaders of the AFL have concluded (and the CI Ocan hardly be expected to do less) that even they, conservative as they are and hard as they tried, cannot do business with the Administration.

The real high point of the convention was the speech of former Secretary of Labor Martin Durkin who told the story that was already well known—how the White House reneged on its promises to recommend amendments to the Taft-Hartley Law—but it was a scene deliberately staged to show the world that organized labor and the Eisenhower Administration are at opposite corners.

It was also a kick-off for the 1954 and 1956 political campaigns, for it has become equally evident that hesitations and mixed feelings on relations with Eisenhower can only have the effect of retarding an all-out winning political drive.

DURKIN MERELY gave the factual blow-by-blow struggle between the Labor Deportation and the White House, that led to an agreement for 19 amendments to the Taft-Hartley Law; how the Wall Street Journal obtained and printed the text of the proposed White House message that was to go to Congress; how the big business forces staged a whirlwind "public relations" operations, and how the President changed his mind about the idea and the amendments went up in smoke as did Durkin's job as secretary of labor.

Commenting upon the Durkin speech, AFL president George Meany observed that most editorial opinion said that a labor lead-

er, who has a "special interest," cannot qualify for a government post. He also quoted from a Wall Street Journal item describing in advance of Durkin's resignation how five Eisenhower cabinet members, all business executives, (Continued on Page 13)

### Poor Richard Gets Gold Shoulder



NIXON

Vice-President Richard Nixon was greeted with derisive laughter and stony silence at the AFL Convention Wednesday when he sought to defend the Administration's record.

Veteran labor reporter George Morris wrote: "Not in all the years this writer covered labor gatherings has a high government spokesman, not to speak of the Vice-President, been accorded so cold and hostile a reception."

Adding to the anger of the AFL delegates was a message from President Eisenhower, lauding the Taft-Hartley law as a "substantial contribution" to "sound" labor practices.

**We Pick the Dodgers!**

—See Page 11

### A Baby Dies in Harlem

## Tiny Rofina Didn't Have a Chance

By ABNER W. BERRY

"SHE WAS SUCH a pretty baby! You should have seen her. Her crib was right there."

The man who was talking stood with me atop the charred rubble in the fire-gutted apartment at 274 W. 119 St., Harlem. He was describing 11-month-old Rofina Sanders who had been burned to death in the fire last week that had injured another child and made homeless more than a dozen families. Rofina didn't have a chance. Her crib, located between the door to the front room of the apartment and the air shaft, caught the onrushing flames of the fire as it ate its way through the wooden door and was sucked up the airshaft.

Mrs. Carrie Smith, mother of Rofina, and five other children ranging in ages from 2 to 12 represent thousands of Negro families in her immediate neighborhood who are eligible for low-rent housing and are denied it by the conspiracy of the real estate lobby and their Congressional stooges.

HOW MANY more Rofinas will be doomed to fiery mutilation and death I will leave to the statisticians, but I know that Mrs. Smith, burned out of one



Firemen putting out a Harlem tenement fire.

firetrap, had to seek shelter with a friend in a still worse tinderbox of a tenement in West 123 St.

Surrounded in a single room by her five remaining children—Mary, 12; Barbara, 8; Norman, 5; Harold, 3, and Sandy 2—the pleasant-faced 29-year-old mother said she was now afraid to leave her children alone "after what happened last Saturday." Her Rofina was burned to death while she shopped for her Sunday dinner.

That tragedy would never have visited Mrs. Smith's house-

hold if she had an apartment of her own. For the fire started in a part of the house occupied by a roomer.

The tragedy could have been warded off, also, if proper inspection had been carried out by city authorities. For I learned from other tenants that there had been a fire in this same building two years ago. Following that fire, housing inspectors approved superficial repairs without attempting to enforce the law requiring fire-retarding exterior doors and stair-

(Continued on Page 13)

# Two Immortals

Scenes from the lives of  
Ethel and Julius Rosenberg

By VIRGINIA GARDNER

CHAPTER 2: HER 'HEAD "IN THE CLOUDS," HER WAGES \$7 A WEEK

—Start It Today on Page 8—

# **GOP Set to Push 5% Federal Sales Tax in January**

By ART SHIELDS

AN IMMEDIATE battle to save workers' dollars from a five percent national sales tax is before the American people. The Eisenhower cabinet of 17 millionaires (and no plumbers) is planning to ask Congress to speed the five percent tax bite when it meets again. This bad news comes from Rep. Noah M. Mason (R-Ill.), a leading member of the tax-writing Ways and Means Committee.

The sales tax would replace the excess profits tax that the trusts hate. Secretary of the Treasury George M. Humphrey told the American Bankers Association last week that he was killing the profits tax on Jan. 1.

The sales tax is backed by the NAM and the Chamber of Commerce. It is the worst of all taxes. It hacks off a goodly chunk of what is left in the pay envelope after the withholding taxes have done their gouging.

Rep. Mason's announcement of Eisenhower's tax plans came just before the President appealed for more "sacrifices" to finance his atom bomb-ammunition program. "There is no sacrifice—no labor. NO TAX. no services—too hard for us to bear," said the President in Boston.

THE PRESIDENT was address-



HUMPHREY

ing rich Republican Party leaders at a \$100 plate dinner. His call to sacrifice was intended for the common people, however—the common people who will pay the bulk of the sales tax.

Economists find that the low income group pays proportionately three times as much of the sales and excise taxes as the high income groups.

The sales tax has been predicted for months by such big business magazines as *Fortune* and *U. S. News and Report*.

And such cabinet millionaires as Secretary Humphrey and Secretary of Commerce Sinclair Weeks have repeatedly hinted that a national sales tax was coming soon. Humphrey's experts are said to have been working on the proposed bill through the summer.

(Humphrey hinted that the Administration would be willing to let the ten percent increase in withholding taxes expire Jan. 1, as the law provides, if other taxes take its place) but pile new burdens on the workers.)

A five percent sales tax on almost all consumer items except food and liquor and tobacco (the latter two are heavily taxed already) will net \$5,000,000,000. So says Rep. Mason.

PART OF THIS \$5,000,000,000 additional revenue would be spent with the war industry companies represented by the cabinet members. Chief of these companies is General Motors, whose recent president, Charles Wilson, is Secretary of Defense.

Humphrey's company, National Steel, would also benefit heavily. The Secretary of the Treasury was chairman of the executive committee of this \$400,000,000 steel giant when he was named to Eisenhower's cabinet.

Other war industry companies (Continued on page 6)

## **Eisenhower's Boston Speech**

# **The Speech... and the Record**

President Eisenhower delivered a glowing speech on the record of his administration at the \$100-a-plate Republican Party dinner in Boston last week. The speech sounded fine—as long as nobody bothered to compare it with the record. Below is the example from the speech—and from the record.

## **FROM THE SPEECH**

"We have lifted stifling artificial controls from our economy. . . ."

"We have initiated a review of our entire tariff policy."

"We have used the legitimate and necessary authority to steady farm prices, meanwhile blue-printing the extension of social security coverage. . . ."

"... we have redefined policy on public power. . . ."

"We are continuing to study and will submit to the next session of Congress, recommendations for making more secure . . . the rights of labor. . . ."

"We have reduced government expenditures. . . ."

"We have . . . used the federal authority . . . to erase the stain of racial discrimination and segregation."

## **FROM THE RECORD**

Among the "artificial controls" lifted were rent ceilings, causing rent hikes up to 400 percent. At the same time public housing was virtually killed.

The Tariff Commission has been loaded in favor of the protectionist lobby.

Farm income continues its catastrophic drop, while the Administration has been working on plans to weaken farm price supports. A Congressional committee headed by Republican Rep. Carl T. Curtis of Nebraska is "investigating" social security. Curtis once called social security "unmoral."

Public power is being handed over to private interests as in the Hells Canyon scandal. One result: higher electric rates coming.

The Administration doublecrosses on Taft-Hartley was so raw, that Martin P. Durkin resigned as Secretary of Labor in protest.

Major cuts in expenditures have been on agencies and items to protect the common people, such as public housing, health, and schools. Meanwhile sales tax is being considered.

Eisenhower did not even move to end aspects of jimmecrow in Washington, which he could have done by Executive Order. This was despite his inauguration speech, promising to do so.

## **EISENHOWER'S SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE**

# **Ezra (Barbed Wire) Benson**

By MAX GORDON

IT IS A SIGN of the times that President Eisenhower's Secretary of Agriculture, speaking to farmers in Republican Wisconsin, had to be protected from his audience by double barriers, and special squads of state troopers. Secretary Ezra T. Benson addressed

50,000 farmers last Saturday at the National and Wisconsin Soil Conservation Day and Plowing Contest at Augusta, Wis. Here is the way the special N. Y. Times correspondent described the meeting:

"Somewhat extraordinary precautions for an occasion of this kind were taken."

"A snow fence has been erected in a perimeter about 25 feet from the speaker's platform, and shortly before Mr. Benson was to speak an additional barrier of barbed wire and steel posts was put up 15 feet outside the first fence. Uniformed state police patrolled the 10-foot wide 'no man's land' between the fences."

WHY THESE precautions? The answer is to be found in what is happening to farm income, the policies—or lack of them—of the Eisenhower Administration in meeting the situation, and the resulting temper of the farmers.

In his speech to these 50,000 farmers, Benson himself confessed the bankruptcy of the Administration. He charged that under President Truman, farm prices had fallen 18 percent; since he took over, they have fallen only another one or two percent.

The farmers, naturally, did not give a hoot in hades under whose regime prices fell further. They wanted something done about it. They got no satisfaction out of the

Benson oration. Were it not for the fact that the livelihoods of some 5,000,000 farm families were involved, his "policy" statement might be viewed as low comedy. Here is what he gave as an 8-point "guide" for his administration.

Constantly improved farm economy; protection of the farmers' freedom of choice; servicing the farmers' interests; swerving the public's interest; being financially practical; use rather than storage; solve problems, not create them; square with American principles.

Any wonder that he needed protection?

ONLY A DAY earlier, press reports from Washington had informed the farmers that Benson's Department of Agriculture officials saw no hope for easing their situation this year. These reports declared that Department officials did not believe there was any possibility for prices going much beyond the 94 percent of parity now existing.

Benson also put his foot in it when, in trying to cite some accomplishments of his administration, he pointed to the fact that price controls had been removed from meat. The very next day, the House Agricultural Committee also Republican-controlled, charged that cattle farmers were facing disaster as prices to consumers remained high while prices received by them had fallen sharply.

Cattle raisers were getting 33 percent less for their animals, and veal calves had fallen 61 percent in the past year, the figures showed. There was no such drop to the consumer.

In other words, Benson's boast meant that the food monopoly—the big packers and processors—were profiting from the dropping of price controls—at the expense of both farmer and consumer.

THE EISENHOWER Administration wants to carry out its big business program of "no government interference," except for big business. For agriculture, this means rapid fall in prices to the

# **Unity Keynotes UE, Mine - Mill Parleys**

## **ORE MINERS URGE PEACE TALKS AND ANTI-DEPRESSION PROGRAM**

Special to The Worker

ST. LOUIS.— Formulation of a policy of unity, the most comprehensive to come from any of the progressive-led unions, highlighted the week-long convention of the International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers held in this city.

The 300 delegates, coming mainly from Rocky Mountain communities from the Yukon down to Rio Grande, adopted a statement approving the recommendation of their officers that included the following:

• Mine-Mill, the largest union in the non-ferrous field is ready to enter into mutual assistant relations with any other craft or industrial unions.

• The union supports the CIO-AFL unity negotiations, calls for their successful conclusion, and wants to affiliate with the united labor organization. The union added it never desired to be out of the main stream of labor and is independent only because it was unjustly expelled from the CIO.

• Mine-Mill calls for an end to raiding and urges its members who, despite seizure of collective bargaining rights in their mines and plants, to end their

feeling of bitterness and join the unions that now hold collective bargaining rights.

• Mine-Mill calls on its locals to enter into joint action with the people and unions in their areas in legislative and community struggles.

• The members everywhere are called upon to exert their energy and resources on organizing unorganized and not on "re-raiding."

• A detailed political action program, points out that in the 1954 campaign the struggle for Senatorial and Congressional seats in the Rocky Mountain states will prove of particular importance to the objectives of the labor-liberal forces of the country. Mine-Mill as the major union in those states, particularly in Montana, Idaho, Arizona, New Mexico, Utah and Colorado, endorsed Senators James Murray of Montana, and Senator

## **ELECTRICAL WORKERS CHEER CALL FOR FIGHT-BACK ON MCCARTHYISM**

By CARL HIRSCH

CHICAGO.

AS SEEN through a pay envelope, McCarthyism emerges in sharp and clear detail. That's what 500 delegates to the annual convention of the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers (UE) found here, this week in examining what they called "the most fundamental threat facing America today."

"The danger we face," said UE secretary-treasurer Julius Emspak, "is not thousands of miles away. It is here. It is felt by every worker in this room and by the millions across America."

"It is expressed in the fact that not one of us feels he will be as well off economically a year from now as he is today."

It was in these economic terms—as well as in its political aspects—that the convention defined McCarthyism.

"It is a smokescreen for the plundering of the American people," said Emspak, in a speech that set the tone for the program of electoral and economic fight-back developed by the convention.

THE BATTLE against McCarthyism became the central theme of the convention, the link to broad labor unity, political action, the legislative campaigns and the wage struggle.

The smear attacks against our union of the past have become the present McCarthyite attack against all unions today," declared the report of the UE General Officers.

This fact showed the way to the UE's most advanced step in the direction of labor unity, a call for the formation of joint committees for a common program of action with those very unions which have been used as vehicles of wasteful raiding attacks on the UE in the past.

The fight-back against McCarthyism was also at the heart of the political action program developed here which aims at a pro-labor Congress in 1954.

"It is the working people," the

## Their 'Home' Is a Truck

DETROIT.—An abandoned truck as a residence for a Negro mother and her three children is not considered an established residence therefore the Detroit Welfare Department has refused aid. The Aid to Dependent Children outfit also denied aid because a family must have a "suitable residence."

That's the cruel runaround given Mrs. Marion Smith, 29-year-old Negro mother who lived in an abandoned truck on Rivard St. on Detroit's East Side from Aug. 1 until a few days ago when police discovered her.

At night the Negro mother went into the Eastern Market area and picked up scraps of vegetables and rotten fruit to feed her family.

She and the children had only the clothes they wore.

When Mrs. Smith sought aid at the Detroit welfare department she was denied even emergency checks because she could not prove "established residence."

Mayor Albert Cobo at the last budget hearings was being clapped on the back by Board of Commerce lobbyists because, due to Cobo's "tightening up" methods on the Welfare Department some

two million dollars had been "saved."

Mrs. Smith was taken to the Emergency shelter of the welfare department last week but was sent to a friend she named.

The emergency welfare shelter is so full that 49 individuals are sleeping in the corridors, making a total of 146 people in a shelter apparently designed for 60.

The person in charge said that increased emergency cases have risen since rent controls went off. Cobo and his clique in the Council voted to kill rent controls.

### Henderson Appeals To Supreme Court

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The U. S. Supreme Court has been asked through a petition for certiorari to consider the case of James Henderson, Mt. Clemens Negro now serving his twelfth year in jail on a frameup rape charge.

The petition was filed for Henderson by attorney Ernest Goodman after a hearing was denied by the State Supreme Court.

Attorney Goodman points out that when Henderson was arrested, tried, convicted and sentenced to life imprisonment all within four hours, he was not offered counsel, was tried at night outside of regular court sessions and in an unfriendly courtroom, was rushed to trial on the basis of a confession which he asserts was coerced.

The petition questions whether the speed and unusual circumstances of the trial would be justified by Judge Spier's contention that inasmuch as defendants sometimes retract their confessions overnight, thereby requiring a jury trial, haste may have saved Macomb County some money.

The court is expected to consider this petition at its fall session.

### Detroit Vote

(Continued from Page 16)

were also nominated and will undoubtedly be backed in the final election.

Nominated against incumbent Board of Commerce stooge Mayor Cobo is James Lincoln, New Deal liberal who promised newsmen last week a "Hell-Roaring fight" against Cobo. Lincoln got 24,000 votes. He is a law partner of Gov. Williams.

Of great significance was the drubbing the Board of Commerce council members got from the voters.

The anti-labor, anti-FEPC, anti-rent control council members, John Kronk and James Garlick, were swept out of the coveted first nine spots back to 11th and 13th places, from where they rarely come back in the final elections. Billy Rogell, darling of the white supremacist mob ran seventh.

A council meeting several days after the results gave an indication of how the people's power can make changes. An issue arose of evicting citizens from temporary housing projects that Mayor Cobo wants to dismantle in order to turn the land over to real estate outfits for exploitation.

The councilmen, in an unprecedented move, decreed no one will be evicted until a place has been found for them and there will be no eviction in winter time.

Election headquarters for the the coalition ticket are: Diggs for Council headquarters, 7721 Oakland, Ave. at Clay, upstairs;

Also:  
UAW Local 100, 6111 Mt. Elliot.

UAW Local Tool and Die Council, 5981 Woodward.

UAW Local 7, at 1551 West Grand Boulevard.

UAW Local 985, at 5911 Michigan Ave.

UAW Local 168, at 22835 Plymouth.

### Women's Auxiliary Checks Segregation

## FORD HOSPITAL JIMCROW

DETROIT.—A delegation of women leaders of Ford Local 600 Auxiliary, UAW-CIO, headed by Mrs. Ann Robertson, president, will meet with officials of the Henry Ford hospital to lay the cards on the table about innumerable complaints of discrimination against and segregation of Negro patients.

Ford Facts, Local 600 newspaper, once declared:

"A week seldom passes that one of the Ford boys doesn't get nationwide press and radio publicity for their proffered liberal views on civil rights. Benson, William Clay and Henry Ford II are great hands at speaking before religious, civic, fraternal and minority groups, mouthing pious platitudes on the subjects of 'Purify of Heart' and 'Tolerance' being the keys to American and world salvation."

"Facts" cites one instance to prove the charge of widespread discrimination. They tell of William Stevens, Negro worker from Frame and Cold Heading who suffered a fractured jaw, the loss of teeth and severe lacerations of the face.

He was taken to Henry Ford Hospital and shuttled into the infamous M-3 ward, located at the rear of the jimcrow hospital.

Sometimes the men's room is left dirty and soiled for several days at a time. One elevator serves this jimcrow section and visitors are herded into this freight elevator.

Recently one of the Ford boys, Benson, addressed the National Council of Christians and Jews on how he abhorred discrimination. UAW president Walter Reuther the following week, being duly impressed wrote Benson Ford a letter

asking him to back a state FEPC law. Benson replied he didn't believe in legislation to correct social evils for a better society.

The Michigan State Bar Association and Civil Liberties Committee demanded that public hospitals in this area, particularly TB sanatoriums, stop discriminating against Negro patients.

### Mich. Workers Set for NNLC Confab Oct. 30

DETROIT.—All Negro workers in Michigan and their supporters in the fight for freedom will thrill to the call to the third annual convention of the National Negro Labor Council.

The council will meet this year from Oct. 30 to Nov. 1 in the Pershing Hotel, Chicago. Advance registrations are being taken at its national headquarters, 410 E. Warren, Detroit 1.

With layoffs striking especially at Negro workers in this state; with the income of Negro workers falling both absolutely and in comparison with that of white workers; with jimcrow job classifications still prevailing in GM and other corporations; with discrimination in hiring hitting with special ferocity at Negro women—Michigan workers will have a particular interest in helping to work out a nationwide program to meet these evils.

The congress will deliberate on such matters as ending all forms of job discrimination in industry, winning FEPC, gaining democratic job opportunities on railroads and airlines and for Negro women in industrial, clerical and office capacities.

## BAZAAR

We Need Donations of New and Old Items — Anything That Will Sell — for the Michigan Worker Bazaar

Such As

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Call if you have a donation WO 4-1965

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## AUTOTOWN ALLEY

by THE OLD-TIMER

PRINTING BUSINESS. Former U. S. Senator Blair Moody who, along with Bernard Baruch and Averill Harriman, a couple of millionaires, has become owner of the Michigan Rotary Press Inc., on Detroit's West Side, is looking for business to keep him going until other things turn up. Such as:

1—The much-talk-of labor daily newspaper will be issued, we hear, when the U. S. Senator and Michigan Governor race gets hot next year. Then the labor daily will be issued for a while and close up until 1956 when the presidential campaign will open.

2—Moody is awaiting a decision as to who is going to run for Governor since Williams is set for U. S. Senator against Chrysler Corporation stooge Homer Ferguson.

3—Moody is hoping the Reuther boys will get over their mad at him, because he refused to run for Mayor against Cobo in the Detroit elections. Roy Reuther, PAC director, went to see Moody with an ultimatum to run but Moody refused, so things are a little cool now.

4—Before the final election day in November it will be seen that Moody made the biggest mistake of his career by not taking on Cobo, the vote for an unknown like James Lincoln will be the salt in the wound.

LAYOFFS—Packard, which already has been down for two weeks, will shut down for six more and then some for many employees.

PLYMOUTH. The pitch at Plymouth is that it will go until December until the show models and dealers jobs are run, then it will get rugged.

GM TRANSMISSION Livonia workers are burning up two ways. One, if they live on Detroit's East Side it cost them \$11 a week for gas and oil to haul themselves out to GM's plant at Willow Run. Two they think that extra money for such a deal should be forthcoming from the profit swollen corporation which, incidentally was well covered with insurance on the Livonia fire deal. So far Jack Livingston, UAW-GM director doesn't see that.

HUDSON. Running 30 jobs an hour, one shift, 10,000 work-ing. Looks like it will last to shortly before Xmas.

FORD. Still working but the changeover (little facelifting) expected in October or November — company making the 1955 model the Big Deal.

GM MAN. John S. Hannah, now Assistant Secretary of De- under C. E. Wilson, is being mentioned for Secretary of Labor to replace Martin Durkin. Hannah is a GM man, otherwise he could never have been president of the Michigan State College at East Lansing. Hannah was at one time chairman of the Michigan Bell Telephone Co., a Morgan controlled outfit. He was a Detroit director of the Federal Reserve Bank in Chicago. He was responsible for ousting James Zarichny, MSC student, from college when Zarichny along with others passed around a petition for an FEPC law in Michigan. He was a friendly witness before the witchhunting Callahan Committee. If he takes Durkin's place, he will join three other GM men high on Ike's list: C. E. Wilson, Roger Kyes, and Arthur Summerfield, postmaster. Kyes was vice president of GM around Pontiac and Summerfield owns the world's largest Chevrolet agency in Flint.

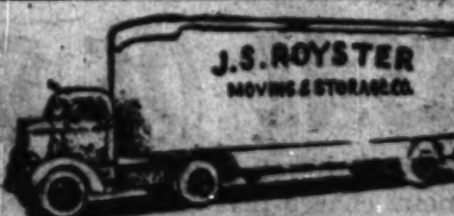
BOILERMAKERS. They tell a good story in the Upper Peninsula. Homer Ferguson, U. S. Senator, was up there mooching votes for the 1954 election. Someone told him he had to drink like a miner to even win any respect. So Homer went into a saloon in Munising and asked for a whiskey. He got it, in a glass placed in the bottom of a jug of beer—a boilermaker. They say he hasn't gotten over i tyet.

THE SHAFT. No doubt about it, the resignation of K. T. Keller of Chrysler from the pork barrel plunder trough of the Defense Department is motivated by getting the business from C. E. Wilson of GM (and it isn't automotive business). Chrysler lost out on the tank job when its bid was 12 percent over GM. GM also got a truck order with Studebaker left out and all along "Mr. Big" of GM is eating high on the hog for his corporation these days.

GOOD OLD DAYS. Remember the "good old days" when the LaFollette Civil Liberties Committee reports on spies and strike-breaking in auto revealed, "a select list of companies, representative but not inclusive, had spent from 1933 to 1936 a total of \$9,440,000 for spies, strikebreakers, and munitions, the General Motors alone footing a bill of \$830,000."

So when you read the Big Brass of auto clamoring for a "change" they want to return to those good old days.

SKILLED. The UAW skilled workers are asking that on every local union bargaining committee there will be a skilled worker to handle skilled worker's issues and beefs.



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### Michigan Edition THE WORKER

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# Michigan edition The Worker

THE WORKER, SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1953

## Labor-New Deal Unity Sweeps Detroit Voting

DETROIT.—A Labor-New Deal coalition councilmanic ticket of Negro and white candidates swept through a field of 113 in the Detroit elections and won places among the top vote getters. Run will be picked by the voters Nov. 3 to be Detroit's councilmen for the next four years.

For the first time in the 100-year history of the city a Negro was among the top vote getters. Kunning was State Senator Charles Diggs, Jr., who received 57,626 votes, 25 percent of the total vote of 221,038.

On the coalition ticket, for the first time, four incumbent council members aligned themselves with three newcomers. The incumbents were Louis Miriani, council president, Mary Beck, Ed Connor and Eugene Van Antwerp.

The three candidates seeking office for the first time were Diggs, Stanley and Nowak, Dodge Local 3 member, and Orville Linck, AFL teacher, and ADA head here.

Two labor Democrats, State Senator Charles Blondy and State Representative Edward J. Jeffries, (Continued on Page 15)

### UNITY

DETROIT.—The Detroit Building Tradesman, official publication of the Detroit Building and Construction Trades Council, AFL, in an editorial approving Martin Durkin's resignation as Secretary of Labor, declared:

"Durkin's resignation" can have but one effect upon organized labor. It will drive labor into the corner of the Democrats for a "knock-down, drag-out, political fight in future elections."

"Under the circumstances where else can labor go?"

"While the administration's failure to protect the labor interests of the country is disheartening to say the least, some good may result."

"Certainly unity is needed now as never before. A united labor front can carry more political and economic weight. And certainly such weight was never in more demand."

## Urges Local 51 to Fight Clardy Witchhunt with UAW Weapon

DETROIT.—The UAW convention's strong civil liberties resolution must be brought into action against the Un-American Committee's new Michigan witchhunt, now scheduled for Nov. 30.

This is the advice of Woody Rustin, committeeman, non-productive division, Plymouth Local 51, writing in the Beacon.

Rustin quotes that resolution in part:

"Under the guise of protecting us from Communists, unscrupulous men are using their posts in Congressional investigating committees to denounce their fellow citizens without proof, condemning them on charges of anonymous informers, denying them the right to know and confront their accusers, and refusing them fair opportunity to speak up in their own defense."

"Character assassination and the inquisitorial third degree are used by these men to destroy the reputation and livelihood of their victims and to silence those who dare to speak out against their tyranny."

Writes Rustin: "I believe that our Local has the duty to reiterate the position of the International Union in regards to this outfit. I believe we should let them know how this Local officially feels about them."

"I think all of us are in real danger from this witchhunt committee," adds the committeeman. "This is borne out by the rising tempo of the attack on the Protestant Church. . . . It is easy to see that these professional red hunters are really aiming at the destruction of democracy in our country. Their dagger is aimed especially at the heart of the organized labor movement."

Rustin suggests that if witch-hunting Rep. Kit Clardy were really interested in the people's welfare, now that workers "are in danger of losing their jobs through cut-backs and layoffs," he would work for passage of the Murray-Dingell Bill and the like.

Woody Rustin is the first Negro ever elected to the shop committee at Plymouth. He was recently re-elected.

# 103,000 Off in Mich. As Auto Layoffs Mount

DETROIT.—Unemployment among auto workers continues here as Detroit's prices on necessities are reported the highest in the nation. The auto industry is now in the throes of "model changeover" layoffs which is being added to by cutbacks in defense work (Packard 5,000).

According to UAW vice-president Livingston, 103,000 are idle in the state. The Michigan Unemployment Security Commission predicts that another 65,000 will be off between now and Jan. 1 as a result of the recent fire at GM's Transmission plant in Livonia.

The MUSC says that the "employment outlook for the auto industry has been drastically changed" by the Livonia fire.

Before the fire steady unemployment figures stood at around 65,000 for the state; now this is being added to by layoffs for model changeover and the Livonia fire.

New car sales declined meanwhile for the third consecutive month in Wayne County, slumping to the lowest point since last February.

The decline was approximately 15 percent. The decline in sale of used cars reflects even a greater slump, trade journals report. August shows an 18.7 percent drop in used car sales, a six month low.

The drop in sales of old vehicles is always the tip off in the industry that dealers' inventories of used cars are piling up. Also the trade journals report that those new cars which sell are the "cheaper" ones. An indication of this is that the Ford Mercury is selling and work in Ford's is six days a week; still on the 1953 model.

Plymouth on the other hand, stockpiled with 1953 models, has gone over to making 1954 show models which will keep the plant working through November at present capacity. After that union leaders say they "don't know." Packard will shut down for six weeks. They have been down for two weeks already.

In Windsor, Canada, the local press headlines a story on auto with, "Late-Year Car Buying Spurt is hoped for." Some 5,000 auto workers are expected to feel the same nip of unemployment before many weeks are past there.

Brightest spot in the picture is the news that the top officers of the UAW-CIO International Executive Board, (Reuther, Mazey, Cosser, Livingstone) agreed to meet with the officers of Ford Local 600 to discuss growing unemployment and a program to meet it.

Both groups are united on the need for a special session of the Michigan Legislature to boost unemployment compensation rates; to declare a moratorium on debts of laid off workers and change the vicious welfare setup in Michigan that refuses to grant any relief to idle workers unless they are paupers.

Trade with any nation that wants to buy trucks, tractors, tools, dies, cars, is reported to be one of the proposals the Ford unionists will put on the table for discussion with the UAW top brass.

The fast-growing demand for the 30 hour week with 40 hours pay to increase jobs by 33 percent will also be discussed at the meeting. The Ford Local's demand for working to establish for the industry a peacetime production, and FEPC in the contracts of the Big Three (Ford, GM, Chrysler) will also be up for discussion.

## CHRYSLER SPEEDUP PLAN: TO TIME MACHINES, IGNORE MEN

DETROIT.—A new speed up plan geared towards the 1954 models is being uncovered by the Chrysler Corporation. Its title is the "floor to floor" method of setting production standards.

Under the old method the worker on the machine was the medium for setting the standards.

Now, with the 1954 "floor to floor" plan the company estimates what the machine can do and the worker has to keep up with the speed of that machine.

This complete turning around of the method of setting production standards is to be placed in full practice on the 1954 models of the Chrysler corporation.

They have flatly told the UAW local officers in Chrysler plants that if a machine, according to their timing of it, can turn out 200 pieces an hour, then they want 1,600 pieces for 8 hours.

Personal time to answer nature's calls is handled this way, according to what union leaders have told us: If a worker has to go to the toilet and takes ten minutes, he still must make that 1,600 pieces a day.

With a steadily declining market, competition fierce, prices expected to take a drop, purchasing power of the workers dropping, the corporations are speeding up their techniques to make up for declining profits by taking it out of

the blood and sweat of the workers.

Another weapon they are dusting off for use is the growing army of unemployed.

Now the corporations unhesitatingly tell the union bargaining committees who go in on the daily beefs that "there is plenty of help outside the employment office."

## Ford T-D Men Win a Battle

DEARBORN — It took 1,200 tool and die makers at the Ford Rouge plant a few minutes to put a slew of bulldozers and diggers to work the other day.

For two years the workers have sought to get the Ford Motor Company to extend the parking lot so that the tool and die makers could find a nearby spot to park their cars.

The company stated they didn't want to do away with the beautiful scenery (grass and trees) in the area, so they never extended the parking lots. Meanwhile workers cars were being systematically broken into, dinged up.

So one day last week 1,200 tool and die makers decided to go home and cut their grass and improve the scenery around where they lived. Ford officials screamed, begged, pleaded "keep working", but the workers said: "Remember the scenery! We must take care of ours."

The day following the walkout, when the men came to work, the first sight that met their eyes was bulldozers, diggers ripping into the "scenery" and digging a new parking lot.

## Routher, Buckmaster Talk to URW Parley

GRAND RAPIDS—Walter Routher told the CIO Rubber Workers convention here that the CIO would fight to avoid a depression.

"We always find a way to put people to work making weapons of destruction," he said. "Now we must find a way of making the good things of peace."

URW president L. S. Buckmaster called for intensified political action.

## Ask Int'l to OK Local 3 Strike

HAMTRAMCK.—Dodge Local 3, UAW-CIO, with a membership of 20,000 workers at the Main plant, has asked the international union to authorize strike action following a 4 to 1 vote by the membership authorizing strike.

Some 7,000 workers have been laid off and reports have it that layoffs will last five to ten months.

The local has listed disagreements with Chrysler Corporation, including: five day work week, cutting down speedup, return of washup time.

The company is also setting up a new plant in Indianapolis to build transmissions, depriving several thousand workers in the transmission department here of jobs.

A company will pay six cents an hour less in Indianapolis than here. Ironically, in Detroit papers, ads are running for help to go to Indianapolis.

# ASK DISMISSAL OF SMITH ACT FRAMEUP CHARGES

By WILLIAM ALLAN

DETROIT.—A series of motions, chief of which will be one to dismiss the false charges against the Michigan Six, will be made Monday, Sept. 28, at 9:30 a.m., before Federal Judge Frank Picard in the Federal Building, by attorney Ernest Goodman.

The six—Saul Wellman, Helen Winter, Nat Ganley, Thomas Dennis, William Allan, Phil Schatz—are frameup victims of the Smith Act, under which 80 workingclass leaders have been or are in the process of being framed and sent to jail.

Attorney Goodman's motion

tion will be to get dismissed the phony charge that the six defendants have agreed among themselves to teach and advocate, not presently, but at some future time, that the government of the United States should be overthrown. It is further charged that they have agreed to organize the Communist Party as a vehicle to engage in such teaching and advocacy.

Other motions will be, in the event the motion for dismissal is turned down, one for a postponement of the trial of the Michigan Six to Tuesday, Oct. 13, be-

cause of the announced visit of five defendants. In an introductory statement to the motion to dismiss the case against the Michigan Six, the argument is made that, many sober-minded citizens who entertained grave misgivings concerning the constitutional wisdom of the U. S. Supreme Court majority decision in the Dennis vs. United States case, where the top Communist leadership were said to present a "clear and present danger" that our government would be overthrown, certainly felt that this conclusion would not be constitutionally extended to encompass

her case from that of the other

the other officers or members of the Party and eventual outlawry of the party altogether.

The statement uses the word McCarthyism to describe this steady deterioration in our democratic processes. McCarthyism presents the initial flowering of the latent seeds of fascism, it declares. The statement says that the U. S. Supreme Court majority decision in the Dennis case therefore, that the Communists constitute a "clear and present danger" to the security of the country is wrong. "The survival of constitutional democracy in our country requires its reversal."